The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5943. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Two Days Later News from Within Paris.

Food Riots Excited by Radical Clubs.

A Monster Gun to be Mounted on Fort Ivry.

Arrival of Gen. Burnside on His Volunteer Mission.

Residence of Minister Washburne Undermined.

Barricades in the American Quarter.

GARIBALDI AT MARSEILLES.

Ten Thousand Italian Volunteers at Tours.

Important Movements in the Direction of Orleans.

The Prussians Steadily Advancing on Lyons.

PARIS.

Demand of the Revolutionary Element—Confiscation and Sequestration—Removal of Bonapartist Memorials—Food Riots—Wounds by the Needle-Gun—Perils of the Ambulance Corps—The Water Supply—A Great Gun for Fort D'Ivry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—I have received a large number of letters from the Paris correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES by the ordinary mail, and shall forward them by the next steamer.

THE OPPOSITION.

An extract from the latest letter from our military correspondent, dated Oct. 3, shows that the Opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who have left Paris, for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of the property of all the accomplices in the Bonapartist usurpation.

EXTRAVAGANT DEMAND.

The Government having been weak to yield some points to these men, they also demand the destruction of the Column of Vendome, and all the monuments pertaining to the Bonapartists.

FOOD RIOTS.

The question of food begins to be serious. Food riots have already occurred. A club of men are urging the people on, saying the provisions belong to the people of Paris, and they have a right to take them.

THE DAILY SUPPLY.

Five thousand beeves and ten thousand sheep are killed daily. This would, perhaps, be enough for all wants if a just distribution were made. Unfortunately, however, money buys the best in quality and quantity, and there is little or none left for the poor. Many groceries have been closed by the people for raising the prices. There being no forage for the horses, they are being killed for food. Charcoal and wood have nearly all failed, which is the most serious thing for the poor. Still the city may hold out some weeks longer without much suffering from famine if there was a proper organization. The Government has fixed the price of meat, and made a requisition for all the flour and wheat in the city.

WOUNDS FROM THE NEEDLE-GUN.

Speaking of the engagement at Chevilly, our Paris correspondent, writing on the 2d inst., says that Dr. SWINBURNE describes the wounds made by the needle-gun as terrible. The balls are larger in size than those of any other weapon used by the contending armies.

TREATMENT OF THE SANITARY CORPS.

His ambulance went further into the Prussian lines than any other, after the last battle, and was fortunate enough to fall into the hands of an intelligent Prussian regiment, or, otherwise, it might not have escaped in safety.

The officers told Rev. Mr. LAMSON that if by chance he should happen to fall in with any of the Posen regiments, which are composed of ignorant fellows, they (the Prussian officers) would not answer for the consequences. As it was they were treated with the greatest courtesy.

MEAT GIVING OUT.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes to the evening edition of that journal that the supplies of meat are vanishing; breadstuffs are plenty, and are stored in convenient places. There is also plenty of guns, ammunitions and military stores.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Prussian Guard is north of Paris between the Canal de L'Ourg and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the Fourth Corps and on the left the Twelfth Corps. To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard has been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the Canal de L'Ourg into La Moree River. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their designs one source of the water supply of the besieged will be cut off.

SIEGE GUNS IN POSITION.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment the arrangements are perfected.

A FRENCH "SWAMP ANGEL."

The great gun for Fort D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, is nearly ready to be placed in position. The range is eight kilometers, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

A FIGHT IN BALLOONS.

The *Nouvelles du Jour*, a Belgian paper, has an ingenious, but doubtless, imaginary account of an aerial combat between FELIX TOURNACHON NADAR, the celebrated French aeronaut, and a Prussian aeronaut. The former came off victorious.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Both the Cologne *Gazette* and the *Independance Belge* assert that there is a complete underground communication to Paris and Tours. The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of Winter, and are disposed to press the siege of Paris.

GOVERNOR OF VERSAILLES.

Gen. BRANCHITSCH has been appointed Military Governor of Versailles.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

Military Aspect of the Streets—Reign of the Dangerous Classes—Receiving the News of Defeat—Gen. Burnside's Mission.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—By favor of a special messenger, news letters to Oct. 3, three days later, have this moment been received from Paris. A correspondent writes: The Tuileries are nothing but a compressed, crowded camp. Entering opposite the Hotel Maurice you note horses in long lines eating out of canvas bags. Tents are spread out and wagons are loaded with military stores, hay and straw. The soldiers lie along the rows of trees, formerly a private road to the Emperor's gardens in the Tuileries, but now a highway of the Republic. The Champs Elysees presents the same warlike appearance. Today was the first time that it looked something like old Paris out in the streets, but it was only a spasm of short duration. All the places of amusement are closed, the theatres and gardens, everything but cafés. The shops still thrive, prices everywhere are high, and the hotels are impoverished.

THE DEFEAT AT MEUDON.

The affair at Meudon yesterday created consternation anew throughout the city, for undoubtedly the French were completely defeated. They anticipated a dislodgement from their positions of the Prussians, who are beginning to intrench the flower of their army about Paris, and the repulse of this selected assault now seems to render future assaults hopeless.

EXCITING STREET SCENES.

Since the 30th we have had many exciting scenes in Paris, though nothing of real importance has occurred. Twice in the same night an encounter took place between organized bands of ruffians and the military guard. The former broke into houses and robbed some people in the streets, although the latter are few, as no person goes out at night unless obliged to do so. The truth is that the lower classes are no better off than formerly. Being unemployed, they draw rations now, while formerly they must rob or starve. Still, the dangerous element which is fermenting below the surface may break out into a terrible convulsion should further reverses come.

FOLTROONS SHOT.

The storming of the city becomes imminent. The twenty men who acted cowardly in the first engagement outside the walls were shot, three days ago. This was thought woful, but necessary for suppressing the growing spirit of disobedience and insubordination among the Mobiles and regulars.

THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF STRASBOURG.

Writing under date of Oct. 11, a correspondent says: Sunday was a short, eventful day in Paris. When the surrender of Strasbourg and Toul was known, at noon, an immense agitation prevailed. Troops lined the public thoroughfares, ready in case of tumult. Dismay and dissatisfaction were depicted on the countenances of the citizens.

DUTIES OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, accompanied by PAUL FORRES, entered the French lines yesterday, bearing a flag of truce from the Prussian Head-quarters at Versailles. He is charged with a letter from Count VON BISMARCK to M. JULES FAVRE, concerning communication between the French and Prussian lines. The object of his mission is unknown, but it is believed its intention is to depress the spirit of the Parisians by letting them know the real state of affairs. Upon their arrival in Paris Gen. BURNSIDE and Mr. FORRES went to the American Legation, and afterward had an interview with M. FAVRE, who called at the Legation. These communications have a marked effect upon a public so easily depressed or elated. Certainly Paris grows daily stronger and better prepared for defense. Gen. BURNSIDE declared the fortifications to be of the most formidable character.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

The Prussians have made several attempts to plant batteries and build redoubts in face of the bastions, but failed, the fire from the great guns on the ramparts and the electric lights preventing them accomplishing at night what they failed to do during the day.

TRIAL OF AMERICANS.

Mr. WASHBURNE was compelled to abandon his house in the Avenue de l'Imperiale, the whole quarter being barricaded and undermined. He removed to the rear of the Madeline, abandoning his furniture and many valuables, including a superb portrait of Gen. GRANT. The residence of the American Consul was invaded by a party of French soldiers who insisted on examining his quarters for suspicious documents. Upon Mr. WASHBURNE's representations to FAVRE, Gen. TROCHU immediately issued an order, prohibiting the soldiers to invade private property, without authority.

The city is divided into zones, beginning at the outer circumference, the troops having the right to the mansions within these belts, as declared at the option of the Government. Within these limits are most sumptuous mansions, containing people not entitled to protection. The United States hung out the stars and stripes, anxious to secure many who were compelled to strike false colors. The Minister of the King of Holland is one of these. The Ministry have declared their inability to furnish more arms at present.

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Imperial correspondence is daily exposing the rottenness of the Empire and intrigue. Recent papers show that DE GIRARDIN, the bitter satirist of the Emperor, was thought of for Senator. The assassination plot turns out to have been a cooped-up job. The baptism of the Prince Imperial cost 800,000 francs. All the Americans will leave Paris with Mr. WASHBURNE, should he go. They have already registered their names at the embassy. One balloon company has been formed to take passengers out of the city at 2,000 francs each, and many persons have already secured places.

AID FOR FRANCE.

Garibaldi at Marseilles—The Pontifical Zouaves Six Thousand Strong—Ten Ten Thousand Italian Volunteers—Burnside's Visit.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 7.—GARIBALDI has arrived here.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The Pontifical Zouaves who are to come to Tours will form a complete corps of 5,000 or 6,000 men an officers.

10,000 Italian volunteers have arrived at Chamberry.

BURNSIDE'S VISIT.

The people of Tours, who attach great importance to every action of the United States Government, are much excited over the visit of Gen. BURNSIDE to M. FAVRE. Gen. BURNSIDE is now in Paris, and it is reported he is to visit M. CREMIEUX here.

MORAL SUPPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Examiner* energetically appeals to the Powers to prevent a bombardment of Paris or the partition of France.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Archbishop CULLEN has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity sympathizing with the French people and protesting against the Italian outrages upon the Pope.

OPERATIONS ABOUT ORLEANS.

Prussian Evacuation of Epernon—French and Prussian Accounts of Their Movements.

CHARTRES, Oct. 6, via TOURS, Oct. 7.—Epernon has been evacuated by the Prussians, who are retreating. [The capture of this place was only recently effected by the Germans.]

MONTARGIS, Oct. 5, via TOURS, Oct. 7.—The garrison of a Prussian post at Roudaray, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by the Turcos.

OTHER SUCCESSES OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Vendome, a town in the Department of Loire-et-Cher, dated at 6 o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence: The Prussians have been driven from Janville, Toury and the neighboring villages in the Department of Eure-et-Loire. The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince ALBERT's couriers.

ENTHUSIASM.

The road between this place and Toury is thronged with the National Guard. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France.

THE PRUSSIANS RETIRING.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Epernon has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 3,000 at Rambouillet. The French say the enemy's cavalry at Toury, numbered 1,500 and not 500, as at first reported. A dispatch from Bonneval, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, dated Thursday evening, (6th,) says the enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours, and are apparently falling back on Etampes.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Germans have occupied, in force, Pesey and Vernon, small towns in the Department of Eure. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the Nationals. They have scoured the provinces of Maine, Orleans and Picardy without finding any traces of the new French levies.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6—Evening—via BERLIN and LONDON.—The Fourth Prussian Cavalry are scouring the country toward the Loire. They drove 1,500 Mobiles out of Montfort Lamaury.

A MOVEMENT FROM TOURS.

TOURS, Thursday Night, Oct. 6, via LONDON, the 7th.—The troops have all left here. Their movements are kept secret.

THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Operations of the Germans from Mulhouse—Fighting Between Laon and Bruyeres—A Steady Advance on Lyons.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Gen. CAMBRIELS reports to the Minister of War from Epinal on the 6th, that the enemy are going toward Neu-Brisach. There was skirmishing on the previous day, but without serious result. The villages about Epinal are filled with troops.

FIGHTING NEAR EPINAL.

The Prefect of Epinal telegraphs at midnight of the 6th, to the Minister of the Interior that a combat took place yesterday between the towns of Laon and Bruyère against 8,000 to 10,000 Prussians, supported by artillery. The French troops, who were aided by the National Guards, held their position. [Bruyères is situated on a branch of the Moselle, about nine miles from Epinal.]

STEADY ADVANCE ON LYONS.

Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance of the Prussians invading the east and south-east of France, on their march to Lyons.

RISING IN THE VOSGES.

The journals say there is a general rising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all the men are aroused. France-Tireurs are in all the passes, and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their convoys and cutting their communications and roads.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The French fortresses of Belfort, Schlestadt and Neu-Breisach are to be attacked at once.

EVACUATION OF MULHOUSE.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse, marching toward Altkirch. [This place is to the south and east of Mulhouse.]

THE NORTH.

Repulse of Prussians at Gisors—Return of Bourbaki to Metz.

ROUEN, Oct. 7, via TOURS.—The Prussians at Gisors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gisors of 2,000 men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted, and also to the eastward. [Gisors, in the Department of Eure, is on the River Epte, thirty-three miles north-east of Evreux, and about the same distance south-east of Rouen. In the middle ages it was a fortress of importance, but its old ramparts have been converted into public walks.]

BOURBAKI RETURNING TO METZ.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Gen. BOURBAKI has been allowed to re-enter Metz, orders to that effect having been given by King WILLIAM before the General left on his fruitless errand to England.

A RISING EN MASSE.

CHARTRES, Oct. 6, via TOURS.—A dispatch from Evreux shows great enthusiasm on the part of the National Guard, who are rising en masse to resist Prussian requisitions.

MEZIERES AND ROCROY.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—The Belgium *Echo* says there is great activity every where to protect the frontiers. The siege of Mézieres and Rocroy, French fortifications near the Belgium border, by the Prussians, is thought to be a motive for these precautions.

SIEGE OF SOISSONS.

The captors of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

BITECHE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Bavarians about Bitche, which place they are besieging, occupy wooden huts instead of tents.

OPENING OF HEAVY BATTERIES ON METZ.

SAARBRUCK via BERLIN, Oct 5—Evening.—The Prussians have opened their heavy batteries on Stolcy, the northern defense of Metz. The French replied with spirit, and the cannonade lasted two hours. The result is unknown, but it was probably indecisive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No Rescue on Nice—Pontifical Zouaves at Tours—Ulrich's Course Approved—Bismarck and the French Republic—Napoleon Repudiates the Wilhelmshoehe Manifesto.

TURIN, Oct. 7, via Tours.—It is credibly reported that the Italian Government have taken the initiative for a declaration that they have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

THE POPE'S ZOUAVES AT TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The Pontifical Zouaves, 500 strong, arrived at Tours today, and will enter the French service. A circular from the Ministry enjoins the Generals to at once prepare for the organization of Courts-martial to insure discipline.

GEN. ULRICH.

The captulation of Gen. ULRICH is fully approved by the Government here. Notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, the General is free from all reproach, and is in full accord with the Government.

BISMARCK AND THE LONDON TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Count VON BISMARCK has found it necessary to make public the following statement:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6, 1:35 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany; nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the London *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such a view to Mr. MALLET, or to any other person.

BISMARCK.

A DENIAL FROM THE EX-EMPEROR.

M. PIETRI, formerly Prefect of the Police at Paris today publishes, in the name of the Empero, a repudiation of the Wilhelmshoehe manifesto.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The circular issued from the War Office yesterday, regulates the formation of military Courts; fixes the number of Deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 768, instead of 750, and decrees that all enactments since March, 1850, be repealed.

French Losses at Strasbourg—Aid for Families of German Soldiers—The Bavarians and Confederation—Revolt Threatened at Beverloo—Prince Pierre Bonaparte in London.

STRASBOURG, Oct. 6, via BERLIN and LONDON.—Gen. OLLECH, the Governor of Coblenz, has been transferred to this city. Gen. VAN WERDEN, the Prussian commander, reports that the besiegers lost, from the 31st of September to the capitulation of the place, thirty killed and 195 wounded. During the entire siege the Germans lost 906 killed and wounded, including 113 officers. The besieging force is now moving toward Paris.

AID FOR GERMANS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Masonic fraternity of England have contributed £70,000 sterling for the relief of the families of the German soldiers.

THE BAVARIANS AND CONFEDERATION.

The only objection the Bavarian Government has to a German Confederacy is her reluctance to place her army under Federal charge during times of peace.

THIERS' OPPOSITION TO ITALIAN UNION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—M. THIERS, while here negotiating with the Russian Government, explained to the Italian Ambassador to this country that his only motive for opposing Italian unity was the fear that it would encourage German unity.

THE PRISONERS AT BEVERLOO.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—There are symptoms of revolt among the prisoners confined at Beverloo. The Belgian Rifles have been sent there as a temporary precautionary measure, and the prisoners will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—The intrenched camp, having been evacuated by the militia, has been occupied by the French prisoners who were lately quartered at Beverloo.

PERSONAL.

GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC has gone to visit the Emperor at Wilhelmshoehe. The remains of PAUL DE CASSAGNAC have been interred at Cassel.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE has arrived in this city.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Mr. EMIL SAUER, the Treasurer of the General Committee of the German patriotic aid societies, has issued another report of the subscriptions during the past week, amounting to $9,988 99, making a total of $134,489 27, of which $141,489 27 has been transmitted through the Consul-General to the Central Station at Berlin, while $22,935 05 has been deposited in banks.

The German Aid Society of the Seventeenth Ward during the past week collected $190 25, of which $100 was raised by Mrs. BUHLE, $25 by the German free school, in Fourth-street, and $11 by Miss ERNE, making a total of $1,690 14 of subscriptions collected up to date, of which $700 have been handed over to the Treasurer of the General Fund, leaving a balance of $990 14 in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society.

The French Relief Subscriptions.

The French Ladies' Committee, organized for the reception of funds for opening a national bazaar, with the aid of some American ladies in high social position, invite those ladies who wish to procure subscription books, to apply for them to Mrs. BERMELLE, No. 20 West Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. BARQUIERES, No. 27 West Nineteenth-street, and Mlle. DE BLOMMERES, No. 50 West Fifteenth-street.

Some French laborers at Canton, Ohio, made a remittance to the French Subscription Committee of $62, and they propose to raise another similar amount before a fortnight.

The French citizens of Toledo, Ohio, have raised $127 25 for the National Relief Fund, which they have transmitted to the Consul-General.

The German Ladies' Fair.

The German ladies' organization, which was formed for a Fair in the Thirty-seventh Regiment armory on the 17th inst., has issued another call for contributions of funds and articles for the fair, calling special attention to the circumstance that there are not less than 100,000 wounded soldiers in Germany who have to be cared for, as well as many widows and orphans of persons killed in the defense of fatherland. Over fifty ladies, principally the wives and daughters of leading German merchants and citizens of this City, have been authorized by the Secretary of the Consul FRED. KUHNER, to receive subscriptions of funds and donations, and they are provided with subscription books, properly signed by the Consul. In addition, a number of ladies of Hoboken, Morrisania, Jersey City, Staten Island, College Point and Poughkeepsie, are provided with subscription books.

Appeal to the American People in Behalf of the Sufferers in France.

The following appeal to the American people, signed by prominent ladies of this City, will doubtless meet with a generous response:

In consequence of the sufferings and distress resulting from the war now raging in France, the undersigned, ladies of the City of New-York, have determined to co-operate for the purpose of procuring and forwarding material aid to the widows and orphans of that sad land, many of whom are in a state of starvation. The ladies of America are urgently called upon to express their sympathies by contributing to the success of the grand national bazaar in aid of the victims of the war, to be opened in New-York, Monday, Oct. 31. The locality will be announced in a few days.

Mrs. Edward Anthony, Mrs. L. de Bermingham, Mrs. Bogert, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Cather, Mrs. C. M. Childs, Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Dr. A. Flint, Sr., Mrs. L. Edward Frith, Mrs. William A. Fraser, Mrs. F. Gilbert, Mrs. G. Gaire, Mrs. James Hoy, Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, Mrs. William Hubbard, Miss Jones, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mangum, Mrs. Gen. T. de L. Meacher, Miss Morse, Mrs. Charles Nelson, Mrs. John H. Power, Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. L. de T. Post, Mrs. E. Pouvert, Mrs. E. Pouvert, Jr., Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Gen. Charles Stone, Mrs. Parson Stearns, Mrs. William B. Shattuck, Mrs. Henry Swan, Mrs. Dr. G. T. Thomas, Mrs. L. Terry, Mrs. Ames Van Wart, Mrs. Montagnie Ward, Mrs. Martha Walker, Mrs. F. Otis, Jr.

BILLIARDS.

The Championship—Rudolphe Defeats Dion—A Splendid First Half, but a Poor Finish.

The long-pending match for the billiard championship between A. P. RUDOLPHE and JOSEPH DION, was played, last night, at Apollo Hall. It was in every sense—at all events for the first half—a contest worthy of the comprehensive reputation of the two great players engaged. The attendance was large and highly appreciative. Prominent among the notabilities were Michael Phelan, Cyrille Dion, Neil Bryant, H. W. Collender, John J. Wiseman, Capt. Boyle, and Mr. C. Ransome, of the City; Ralph Benjamin, of Portchester; Gershom B. Hubbell, and M. H. Hewins, of Hartford, and Herman P. Butler and Edward J. Plankett, of Philadelphia. It was not until 8½ (that play began, the thirty-six minutes' delay being caused by differences between the players and their representatives as to umpires, which officials, it had been understood, were agreed upon some days ago, though a change was made at the eleventh hour. Capt. JAS. E. BOYLE having been nominated as DION's umpire, and DUDLEY KAVANAGH as RUDOLPHE's, with THE FLYING as referee, the players at last strung for the lead, DION winning, and so placing his ball that RUDOLPHE failed to score. DION began auspiciously, making a pretty run of 90, which he was forced to terminate by a play for safety. At his next essay he went to pocket off a count. It was not until the fourth inning that RUDOLPHE counted. Starting into a neat "bank" from the lower cushion, he scored up to 31. This he followed in the next inning with 120, on top of which, in the inning following, he piled 120 more. This made the relative positions—RUDOLPHE, 274; DION, 180. In the eighth inning a very injudicious attempt on RUDOLPHE's part to make a cannon resulted in a signal failure, and DION was consequently afforded an opportunity to make what proved a neat run of 144. This was brought to a close by a shot which the referee, upon appeal, decided no count. The balls were thus left favorably for RUDOLPHE, who with careful play more than offset DION's last accumulation by a run of 192. The game was now—RUDOLPHE, 308; DION, 323. Two innings later DION improved his position by a run of 120. When it is said that up to this point the average was fifty, those who were denied an opportunity to witness the play will at once conclude that it must have been surpassingly brilliant. RUDOLPHE, although his execution was masterly, had been extremely favored by the balls thus far. DION, on the other hand, was struggling on in ill-luck. Frequently, while DION was playing, had his opponent's ball run to pocket—a mishap from which RUDOLPHE for tunately escaped. Ill-luck still pursuing him, DION at last became palpably exhasperated, and in the fourteenth inning petulantly and hurriedly played a shot that should have cost him dear. RUDOLPHE considerately let him off for 45; however. Two innings thereafter the latter put up 128. Although but sixteen innings had transpired, this was his sixth run of triple figures—a feat unparalled in the annals of public match playing. The marker's call here was—DION, 865; RUDOLPHE, 1,000. At this stage there were several delays, as each player's turn came to go to the table, and the spectators, weary of their three hours' wait, became paroxmally demonstrative. When the twenty-fourth inning had been reached, DION was 986 to RUDOLPHE's 1,000; at the thirty-second, in which DION, still in unfortunate ball, to the unreserved sympathies of the entire audience, went to pocket off a superb "bank" from lower cushion, the game stood 1,291 to 987, in favor of RUDOLPHE. The latter, aware that he had his antagonist at a decided disadvantage, seemed now to play with all his former accuracy, and with redoubled confidence, though less luck. All the play seemed to have been knocked out of DION by his reverses, and people left the hall satisfied that he was already beaten. Both played badly for the next fifteen innings; and, indeed, so much did RUDOLPHE fall off, that had DION been at his off to his usual mark, he could have won the game with a handsome margin. But never was he seen to play so badly as in the last half of last night's match, although he may justly claim that he encountered mishaps enough to unnerve the stoutest heart. RUDOLPHE won eventually by 800, never having made a single grave error.

JOSEPH DION has reshallenged the winner, under the rules. Unless some one else should challenge inside of the next ten days, DION will have an opportunity to pick his first and try again at RUDOLPHE. We append the score:

RUDOLPHE—0, 0, 31, 31, 120, 120, 98, 128, 128, 31, 73, 120, 121, 0, 44, 0, 0, 0, 4, 3, 0, 4, 3, 0, 31, 15, 1, 0, 1, 13, 13, 34, 0, 63, 15, 0, 0, 0, 15, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 15, 2, 15, 2, 2, 0, 2, 43, 12, 42. Total—1,000.

DION—90, 4, 3, 2, 33, 0, 0, 144, 39, 180, 0, 0, 2, 2, 15, 9, 141, 45, 0, 0, 2, 1, 97, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 24, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 15, 21, 4, 97, 0, 3, 15, 0, 21, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 21, 1, 0, 1. Total—1,194.

Best runs—Rudolphe, 192; Dion, 180. Averages—Rudolphe, 29 16-53; Dion, 23 46-53. Pockets off count—Rudolphe, 3; Dion, 4. Scratches—Rudolphe, 3; Dion, 0. Time—2 hours 30 minutes.

The Strike on the Belt Railroad Ended—The Drivers Victorious.

The strike of the car-drivers on the eastern division of the Belt Railroad has at last come to an end, and the drivers are the victors in their contest with the Company. The drivers gave out, as their ultimatum, that they were willing to work fifteen hours per day, provided they were allowed half an hour for dinner. This decision was made known to the directors of the road, who endeavored to get the men to compromise the dispute by making a day's work to depend on a certain number of trips. The men, however, were unyielding, and refused to enter into any compromise that would compel them to work more than fourteen and a half hours per day—half an hour allowed them for dinner, making fifteen hours. The Superintendent of the road, announced this decision to the directors, backed by his assurance that the drivers would accede to no less favorable terms. After taking the matter into further consideration the directors at last decided to allow the men to resume work in accordance with these terms, and this decision was approved by Mr. TUCKER, President of the Company, provided that whenever there might be, on special occasions, a demand for extra service from the drivers, they would comply with it. This was, after some discussion, agreed to by the men, and they were thereupon told to resume work this morning. The strike is thus ended, much to the satisfaction of the patrons of the Belt Road, who have been greatly inconvenienced for some days past by the interruption of travel over this route.

Attempt at Murder.

JAMES WARREN, a laborer, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of felonious assault upon JAMES POWERS. WARREN, while crazy with drink, seized an ax, and struck Powers, with whom he had some slight dispute, on the head, splitting his skull open. The wounded man was brought to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in intense agony, and in a very precarious condition. WARREN was committed to await the result of the injuries.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—Gov. J. T. HOFFMAN and suite arrived here to-night, and are guests of Gen. E. A. HOWARD. He will review the Sixty-fourth Regiment to-morrow.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ROME AND ITALY.

The Popular Vote—Scenes at the Polling-Places—Damage by the Italian Assault—Progress of the Revolution—Jesuits Leaving Rome.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Italian correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, "Angelico," writing from Rome Oct. 3, describes the proceedings attendant upon the *plebiscite*, and says that he visited most of the polling-places during the day. He can give the testimony of an eye-witness that a better and fairer plan than that adopted by the Municipal Council could not be desired. Every class of the population voted except the priests and those associated with them. At one of the polling-places the object of particular curiosity and applause was a monk in his Capuchin habit, decorated with the national colors, going with the rest to deposit his vote for liberty. He was the sole representative of his class, wearing the livery of religion and the Church. Our correspondent adds: "I have seen the carnival in its best days, but I never saw in Rome a scene of so wild hilarity and spontaneous joy."

EFFECT OF THE ASSAULT.

All the material damage done by the Italian assault was that done to the walls at the Porta Pia, the Scalava Gate and the windows of the Lateran palace. The Basilican buildings, covering the Scala Sancta, have received no injury. The large palace of the Bonaparte Villa was burned by the flying missiles entering the roof.

THE REVOLUTION.

The process of changing the names of the streets, consequent on the revolution, has begun, and the Papal arms are fast disappearing from the public buildings.

GEN. LA MARMORA.

Gen. LA MARMORA leaves Florence for Rome on Monday.

THE JESUITS LEAVING ROME.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Jesuits are leaving the city.

A Great Earthquake in Calabria—Several Villages Destroyed—Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dreadful earthquake has just occurred in Calabria. Many lives were lost. Several villages were utterly destroyed.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Miss Rye's Exportations from Great Britain to Canada—The Survivors of the Ondar—The Eastern Question.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A new impetus has been given to the Canadian emigration scheme recently. The Liverpool authorities have encouraged Miss RYE, who has for a long time been identified with emigration projects, with the prospect of a large exportation within a week or two. Many fatherless children will be sent to the New World under her direct supervision....The survivors of the wrecked ship *Ondar* have arrived here.... Commodore GLISSON, United States Navy, last evening gave a grand ball on board his flag-ship, the *Franklin*. Four hundred invitations were issued. The affair was very brilliant.... Among the notices to mariners published today is one announcing that the Ardrossan (Scotland) light has been changed to a flashing white light, showing every twenty minutes....Col. BUSTAPOWSKI has arrived in this city, on his way to Birmingham, whither he goes to receive the rifles which have been manufactured there for the Russian Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—The St. Petersburg journals today repeat the statement that Gen. IGNATIEFF's journey to Odessa was personal, and not political.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The supplementary estimate of the War Minister aggregates 52,000,000 florins. NEUWAHR, a leader of the working men, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for inciting a revolt.

Marine Disasters—Disappearance of Islands in the South Atlantic—The Metric System.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—The crew of the *Margaret Dunn*, from Balva, bound to Liverpool and burned at sea, have been landed at Crookhaven. The bark *Abbey Craigs*, which has arrived at Ayr, reports that she spoke on Sept. 21, to the bark *Clara* which had experienced a severe gale and lost heavily in rigging....The Captain of the ship *Adelphe*, from Iqueque, reports the disappearance of Aurora Islands in the South Atlantic....A meeting of the merchants and trades' people of this town was held today in favor of the introduction of the metric system.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of the Queen Dowager—Shipping Intelligence.

HONOLULU, Sept. 27.—The Queen Dowager, relict of KAMEHAMEHA III., died here on the 20th inst. United States steamer *Saginaw*, from Midway Island, in port, all well. *Annie W. Wesson* and *Herald* touched here en route for the Guano Islands.

FIRES.

Skating Rink in St. Louis Burned—Barns and Stables in Hillsdale, N. J., Destroyed—Other Losses.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The Jackson-place Skating Rink, a fine brick building, at the corner of Tenth and North Market streets, was burned last night. The loss is $90,000; insurance, $30,000.

HILLSDALE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, a fire was discovered in the second story of E. DIMMICK's store, which was consumed, together with the barns and sheds belonging to the hotel. The hotel was considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $6,000. The buildings belonged to E. SALTING, on which there is no insurance. E. DIMMICK is insured for $2,500. T. S. HAY's shoe-store was also damaged; loss unknown. A. MILLER's (hotel-keeper) loss is about $2,000. The loss of the Hillsdale Masonic Lodge is about $800.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—CHAS. MELIN's store, in the town of Clinton, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $8,000, which is covered by insurance.

Trotting on Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7.—At the Narragansett Park, today, the race for the $600 purse for horses that never beat 2:30 was won by Brown Kenny, Gypsy second. Time—2:28½, 2:40½, 2:42½, 2:43½, 2:43½, 2:43½. The race for $2,000 for horses that never beat 2:30 was won by N. B. Palmer, Royal John second, Lady Augusta third. Time—2:34, 2:30½, 2:32½. The race for $1,500 for double teams was won by Jessie Wells and Darkness, Kirkwood and Harry Harley second. Time—2:44, 2:30½, 2:32½.

Grand Lodge Illinois Masons—Annual Convocation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois closed their third annual communication last evening. The following by-laws, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1869, were repealed at this session by a vote of 329 to 450, after a sharp and exciting but good-natured debate:

SECTION 21. All subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negro or mulatto as a visitor or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever.

SEC. 22. If any Lodge in this jurisdiction violates this expressed will of this Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State to at once arrest its charter.

AUSTRALIA.

Political Affairs—The Queensland Elections—The California Steam-ship Suddenly Hooted by Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Advices from Sydney, Australia, up to the 1st of September, state that the *City of Melbourne*, with the Californian mails for June, broke down, and arrived a week late. European war news up to the 6th of July was received. The markets were very unsettled, and the wool market was entirely prostrated. The Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney, opened on the 20th of July, and was an immense success, the admission for two days aggregating nearly $15,000. The Parliament had been opened, and the Ministerial position was precarious. Mr. ROBERTSON had been elected Minister of Lands. There had been great floods in the interior of the country, causing a delay in the wool-clipping. The Governor of Victoria was visiting the Sydney Exhibition. Several new gold fields had been discovered, but none of them uncommonly rich. The construction of the Trans-Australian telegraph had commenced at both ends, and other sections will commence immediately.

In Queensland the general election will leave the strength of the different parties the same as before.

The Tasmanian Government will accept the offer of an English company to construct railways if five per cent. interest will be guaranteed within thirty-five years. The prospects of the wheat crop is poor except in South Australia. Eastern State merchandise is in great demand, except that kerosene has fallen 10 cents. There had been few shipping arrivals for the previous month. The *Archer*, from New-York, arrived at Dunedin, badly damaged, and narrowly escaped foundering; *J. H. Stone*, from New-York, is at Sydney. The Government of Victoria refused to subsidize the steam-ship route to California, or to allow letters for England to be sent that way. The last of the English soldiery left Australia on the 23d of August; the colonies intend to establish a militia force. One million pounds of wool were exported last year from Sydney. Exchange on London one per cent. premium.

THE SOUTH.

Relief of the Sufferers by the Virginia Flood—Reopening of Routes—Health of Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—Gov. WALKER, in a message to the Legislature today, urges that body to take prompt measures to relieve the suffering produced in various parts of the State by the recent unprecedented flood in the James and Sh

ENGLAND.

The Cause of the Fallen Emperor—The Empress Eugenie—No Tidings from Paris—Military England—The Victors' Terms—Prussian Means of Warfare—Military Preparations of Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1870.

The *Times* has generously taken up the cause of the fallen Emperor. It declares that whoever has grown rich by the Empire, he has not. Twenty years ago he went to France a poor man, and now he leaves it almost as poor as he went. Not a man of business, like LOUIS PHILIPPE, with no talent for details, he has expended all he received in keeping up a splendid court, and in magnificent hospitalities to foreign princes. He has not invested a penny in stocks or railways, and his only property is a little cottage which belonged to his mother. The Empress has an inherited property in Spain, and the Prince Imperial a house left to him by an Englishman, I believe, in Trieste. It was said that the late Lord BEAUMONT also left a considerable legacy to the Prince Imperial, but I have seen no confirmation of that rumor.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The most eloquent and enthusiastic eulogy I have seen on the Empress EUGENIE was, naturally, in an Irish journal. The *Northern Star & Ulster Observer* says of her:

"To the moral heroism with which true and noble women are sometimes gifted, was added, in her disposition, the kindliness that is even superior to courage in the eyes of God and of all true men and women. To the cabinet and the council it may seem weakness, but to the high-minded and the noble, the clemency of EUGENIE, Empress of the French, is the brightest gem in the thick-starred coronal of her virtues. When her soldier-servant, PALIKAO, would have deluged beautiful Paris with Republican blood on her behalf, she firmly forbade him. 'Not a drop of blood on my account,' said the daughter of the Spaniard and the Celt. The heart that bled for the cholera-stricken felt pity more than anger for the blunded Frenchmen who denounced a ruler only because he was not successful. True and loyal to her people, she has nothing wherewith to reproach herself; she has done her duty to and by them. France, if it condemns the Imperial régime, has at least the gallantry and the justice not to include her in its reproaches. Ever brave, ever noble, ever loyal, EUGENIE, if no longer an Empress in name, she will be one in reality so long as life is vouchsafed her; for she will never cease to reign over the hearts of men by the force of those virtues which, if we do not all practice, we all revere."

NO TIDINGS FROM PARIS.

It was very sad to open the papers, yesterday, and find no letters from Paris. The last route was cut by the enemy. Dispatches will, no doubt, be sent out from time to time, but the regular daily mail is suspended. The gay and beautiful city is a fortress, defended now by more than four hundred thousand soldiers. I make no pretension to military science, but I have seen fortresses, and I do not believe that Paris can be taken; and I do not believe that France will allow it to be starved into submission. As I write we have no news of the fall of Strasbourg. No serious attack has yet been made on Metz. Even the fourth rate fortress of Toul still blocks the road against the German siege artillery. Paris has food and drink for three months. It can manufacture arms and ammunition, out of its own population it can create an army larger than any that can be gathered against it. It remains only to be seen whether France has a genius capable of commanding such forces and organizing victory. If France has no leaders she is lost, and must submit to be governed by her conqueror. It is the fate of demoralized nations.

MILITARY ENGLAND.

The Germans have no doubt that they are destined to govern Europe; and when they have swallowed France, here is England quite ready for them. English journalists are already showing how easily they could land at several points on the coast, concentrate on London, and in two or three weeks capture the whole island. The Government, it is true, is making experimental guns, which take six months to build, but it will be several years before they can decide on the best pattern. The actual artillery is admitted to be almost useless. There are exactly 180 field guns in the United Kingdom. The most powerful ship in the navy lies keel up at the bottom of the ocean, an iron coffin for five hundred men. The blame rests with her projector, Capt. COLE, still more with the constructor of Messrs. LAIRD, her builders; most of all, perhaps, with the Government engineers, who accepted her—whose business it was to examine his plans and approve or condemn. With them rested the final responsibility of fitting out, manning, and sending to sea a ship that has upset in a squall and gone to the bottom, which ought to be for every seagoing vessel a thing impossible. A genuine "alarmist" writes in the *Standard*:

"We have no friends on the Continent; all are estranged. Our relations with America only await a favorable opportunity to declare themselves. Ireland is still rebellious, and openly sympathetic with possible foreign enemies, despite our recent flabby concessions. Our naval power, though great, is not proportionately what it was, and a future war will never give us time to rout our enemies' navies one by one as formerly. The condition and amount of our land forces are simply ridiculous. * * * Edinburgh or the Humber are not out of reach of the Continent in these days, nor would a march to Glasgow from the first, or to Liverpool from the second, be an impossibility, while attempts of these operations would cut England in two. Ireland would certainly be a battle-field in which the invaders would be welcomed by the inhabitants. Fifty thousand men for each of these objects would give us plenty to do. We should have to maintain one army in Ireland, and another in the midland counties, being all the time principally threatened from the south. Disasters in Ireland would lead to attempts upon Liverpool and Bristol, both towns of great importance, with spacious unprotected harbors. Bristol would be valuable as a point d'appui for an advance upon London, which would turn the whole southern system of defense almost hopelessly. Liverpool, assailable from the Dee as well as the Mersey, would be a prize indeed, and its insecurity is so acutely felt that almost the only honest effort at preparation during the present crisis has come from them. The presence of a large army, with more or less fighting in the midland counties, would waste the heart of the country and drive fugitives in myriads upon London and the south and east. Then would come the drawing stroke of an attack on the Thames, and, perhaps, an uninterrupted march from the Essex coast. The Lord Mayor, of truly Roman type, would hospitably entertain the famous four Uhlans at the Mansion House, while the country's ransom was being counted out over the way."

The *Globe* had the following paragraph at the head of its editorial columns a few days ago:

"We are sure the public will learn with the greatest satisfaction that no pains are being spared by the Government to put the fortifications of London in a state of the most complete defense at the earliest possible date. Not only is a very large force at present employed within the boundaries of the Tower in pointing, painting, whitewashing, &c., but a very large sum, it is said, is being disbursed for actually gilding the vanes on the great Tower itself. When these works are completed, it is confidently asserted that the metropolis will be well-nigh impregnable, and that England need fear no foe."

ANTI-ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

One of the last letters received from Paris says:

"The idea of the capital being saved by a sudden peace has long been abandoned, and that being so, peace has no longer any attractions. On the contrary, France is now eager to fight to the end, and in spite of all, confident of the result. The feeling is strong against England, and is becoming stronger every day."

The French suspect a plot to re-establish the ORLEANS; they remember the long alliance with England, and are wounded deeply and filled with resentment, but they accept the struggle as their fathers did in '92, and are determined to show that they have not degenerated, which having done, they say "*Nous compisrons avec l'Angleterre.*" And the Germans, with the same feeling of resentment at English neutrality, make the same ominous threats respecting a not distant future.

THE VICTORS' TERMS.

While the *Times* and *Daily News*, and probably a majority of Englishmen, are vigorously defending the right of Germany to annex Alsace and Lorraine, or whatever portion of France they may imagine necessary to German unity, without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants, who are to be transferred like Feudal villains, or Russian serfs, or negro slaves, the *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes the great authorities on international law against the right of such appropriation. GROTIUS says that in certain cases sovereignty may be alienated.

"But if *any* part of the people be transferred, as they have a right to assent, so have they likewise a right to oppose such alienation." * * * "According to PUFFENDORF, the sovereign who attempts to transfer his kingdom to another by his sole authority, does an act in itself null and void, and not binding on his subjects. To make such a conveyance valid, the consent of the people is required as well as of the Prince. Yet as a King cannot have his dominions taken from him against his will, so neither can another sovereign be imposed upon the people against their will; but should a King be compelled by superior force to make peace on condition of giving up a particular province which resists the transference, then in PUFFENDORF's opinion he ought to withdraw his troops from it, and not obstruct the conqueror in taking possession. But he can by no manner of means compel it to surrender itself to a foreign yoke. Nor does there exist any obligation to restrain its inhabitants from relying upon their own resources, resisting the Power that desires to reduce them, and forming a new and separate State. VATTEL rejects altogether the idea that there can be such a thing as property, strictly so called, in a people or empire, and that 'human beings can be treated like flocks of sheep, who must await in silence the decision that sends them to the butcher, or restores them to the shepherd;' and maintains that the consent of the people, tacit or expressed—their will, declared or delegated—must be interposed to make any alienation of the sovereignty over them valid. 'There can be no alienation,' he says, 'strictly speaking, of sovereign power; all real sovereignty is in its nature inalienable.'"

But M. BISMARCK knows better, I presume, than to give much heed to these antiquated authorities. In two hundred years, I am told, Alsace will become as German as it now is French. BISMARCK has only to take and hold it for a couple of centuries, and it will be all right.

PRUSSIAN MEANS OF WARFARE.

The means which have made the Prussians successful in the open field do not apply to fortresses, in attacking which they have had few successes. Gen. DE WERDER, who succeeded Marshal MCMAHON at Sedan, attributes all Prussian victories to the superiority of their artillery even more than to the superiority of numbers. He says:

"Our hollow projectiles burst at between 2,000 and 2,400 metres, while those of the enemy reached 1,000 further. Consequently, their artillerymen, calm and skillful, rectified their fire as if they were in a polygon, and easily succeeded in destroying our material. It saw in the wood of La Garenne three pieces placed there by the officer in command, which he was obliged to withdraw, because their inefficiency was obvious, and because it was equally clear that they would be dismounted in three or four shots by the Prussian guns, placed beyond the range of the French fire. The Prussians being aware of the superiority of their artillery over the French, have filled their armies with formidable field batteries. The fact is to be remarked that they never engage their infantry before having crushed their adversaries under a storm of projectiles. Their gunners do not, like most of the French, hurry and aim carelessly; they never amuse themselves by firing at an uncertain point; but they shoot with a well-defined and determined purpose. The German Army is better disciplined than the French, and more obedient. It maneuvers with more order and unison, and rarely deviates from the line traced out for it. In marching it takes precautions not to be surprised, and so easily take advantage of an adversary so negligent as the French are in that respect. Their troops habitually skirt the roads in small portion, about two together, leaving the highway itself for the artillery and baggage-wagons, in an order analogous to that of a battalion in battle, the companies of which at the same level would be in column. This method may be more fatiguing on plowed lands, but the march is effected all at once, and the formation is thus much more rapid. In spite of all this, "the General believed that France might still get the better of the Prussian armies by not delivering any great battles, garnishing the ramparts of Paris with heavy marine and siege pieces, and placing sharp-shooters a little behind the detached forts in field-works, sending by all means to keep the bombardment at a distance from the capital, so that the inhabitants might gradually become habituated to that terrible necessity. Also, some corps of troops should be scattered on the flanks of the enemy, and coming to the aid of the guerrillas, not able to deliver great combats, but to worry and crush small bodies, to pass between the enemy's lines, to destroy the railways, blow up bridges at all points where the adversary is to be found, carrying off the horses and vehicles behind the Prussian columns; finally, and in one word, abandoning the system of a great war for that of a little one, carried on incessantly and without mercy."

MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA.

The military preparations of Russia are beginning to cause uneasy sensations. The organization of an ambulance service with a corps of 1,000 Surgeons certainly looks like business.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Italians on Papal Territory—The Civil Administration—The Situation—Tidings from Rome—The Question of Race—American Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

Now that Civita Vecchia is got possession of, nearly every important point in the Roman territory is in the hands of the Italian troops. The number of killed and wounded which all these victories have cost, does not exceed the slaughter in many a street fight. Civita Vecchia, the strongest place with the exception of Rome, and where a prolonged resistance might have been made, was given up without a blow, as soon as Gen. BIXIO threatened to attack it by sea and land. Yesterday Gen. CADORNA was under the walls of Rome, and asked Gen. KANZLER to open the gates, which summons was refused. Here a more or less obstinate resistance may prove that the arm of flesh, which the Holy Father has done what he could to strengthen, is to be made to strike some hard blows. We have received little or nothing from the interior of Rome, for nearly a week, neither passengers nor the mails being allowed to pass. But it cannot be many days before the way will be opened, and we shall be able to go down there and see what aspect the Eternal City wears under the sun of liberty, which is to shed its light upon that antique desolation.

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Preparations have been hastily made to regulate the Civil Administration according to Italian law and the new needs, and order will be assured under a milder military régime. The populations liberated have not been very demonstrative, nor have they let off any very great amount of enthusiasm, for they have been several times disappointed in their hopes of a permanent deliverance from their old masters. When the Pope says to the King's agent, "I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I say that you will not enter this City, and if you do you will not remain here," it makes an impression upon the superstitious mind which it is not easy to overcome.

THE SITUATION.

There is even a wavering of faith among those who are the leaders and guides of this enterprise, the most audacious and hazardous which the Government of the Kingdom of Italy has yet undertaken. A member of Parliament, among the most distinguished for philosophic and statesman-like ability, was asked, a day or two back, if the position at Rome could be maintained after the war, under the new conditions, whatever they may be, of Europe. "That depends," was the reply, and such is the equivocal opinion expressed by one of the most influential friends and advocates of the step which is now taken. To be driven out of Rome, after once in possession, would be the ruin of the Government of the Kingdom of Italy. This is now a united nation of five-and-twenty millions, aspiring to be rated as a first-class Power. Such a State should be ready, with a force of half a million of men, to defend its rights against every foreign menace, and to sacrifice half that number of men rather than give up so great a prize. Our faith in the future would be stronger if we saw Italy animated with more of that heroic spirit which makes a people capable of tremendous sacrifices, for only by terrible trials, successfully met, can a great nation be built up.

ROME.

We hear from Rome today that Gen. CADORNA has given a second notice to the Papal troops to surrender, so that, as at Civita Vecchia, an effusion of blood may be avoided. The population of Rome is making all the opposition possible to the determination of the leaders of the Papal forces to resist. Deputations with this purpose in view have waited upon Cardinal ANTONELLI, and we are waiting to hear with what effect; but you will know results long before this arrives. The foreigners in the Pope's service have sworn to defend the Pontiff, and they still insist that the soldiers of Italy wish only ill to the Spiritual Chief, and are ready to do harm to his person, which, of course, is not true.

THE QUESTION OF RACE.

The present war, and the failing fortunes of the French, have revived once more the question of race. The discussion need not be a long one, and a journal here, of Transpontine, has intelligence enough to see that the triumphs in the world of the Saxons or Teutons are explained by the single word, of which the ancient Latins made great, and the moderns little account, Individuality. As in modern times France has been the most energetic of the Latin peoples, so she has been the leader of the nations of that race, as Italy, Spain, Mexico, and the South American States have had places more or less inferior, according to their love of labor and aversion to a life of brigandage. As for intellectual gifts and physical organization, very little superiority can be claimed by one over the other; at least, where both races have enjoyed the same advantages of living for a thousand years under civilizing influences.

AMERICAN VISITORS.

Americans are beginning to arrive here from the north of Europe, among them some of our artists, waiting for the way to be opened to Rome. We have here the painters, FREEMAN, TERRY, COLEMAN, GOULD, and others. If the peace is kept in Italy, the number of visitors the coming Winter should be larger than usual; and upon this considerable calculations are already made.

ANGELICO.

CURRENT NOTES.

The State Prison of Wisconsin has 198 convicts.

The St. Paul, Minn., library has only 5,000 volumes.

The barley crop of Scott County, Iowa, will reach 400,000 bushels.

Work on the Oregon and California Railroad is progressing very fast.

The new Swedish Colonists of Maine are said to be making very satisfactory progress.

Miss LENA KENDALL, of Kosciusko County, Indiana, recently won a wager of $600 by walking eighteen miles in less than five hours.

Some enterprising citizens of Fort Scott, Kansas, are forming a company with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture agricultural implements.

A German beauty at Blairsville, Ind., is said to have consumed twenty-six glasses of beer in honor of the surrender of NAPOLEON.

A man named FRANK became insane at Buffalo a few days ago, through the loss of his wife, and blew his brains out with a revolver.

A new cattle plague has appeared in Jersey County, Ill. The victims are seized with a stiffness of the joints and slowly waste away.

The ladies of Sacramento are holding a fair for the benefit of widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the war with Prussia.

A college for the education of ladies for the medical profession has been dedicated with imposing ceremonies at Chicago. It is to be known as the Woman's Hospital Medical College.

The cost of the improvement of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, it is estimated, will reach $240,000. The work cannot be completed short of two years.

The leader of a notorious gang of cut-throats, in Kansas, was recently arrested and summarily executed for the murder of THOMAS REYNOLDS three years ago.

The newspapers of Portland, Me., are afraid that their city will be visited by cholera and yellow fever in consequence of the non-enforcement of the Quarantine laws.

A young lady in the western part of the State lost her life, a short time since, while endeavoring to dry her face with a lamp after having rubbed it over with benzine to keep the mosquitoes away.

A gentleman, who had once been one of the wealthiest citizens of Albany, appeared at the Station-house of that city the other night, and requested the Sergeant to send him to the Almshouse.

The San Francisco Police made 15,290 arrests during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and recovered $110,262 worth of stolen property. The force consists of one Chief, four Captains, five detectives, and 100 patrolmen.

A number of young men of Boston and Chelsea have purchased an island opposite Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, Maine, for a shooting ground. It contains forty acres and two houses.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto were so dazzled with the elevation of the Governor-General to the peerage that they failed to see that any special honors were due to Col. WOLSELEY, the leader of the Red River expedition, until he had left for England.

A Detroit, Mich. lady, was recently surprised with the gift of a valuable set of diamonds from her Quaker aunt and godmother. They were accompanied with the following epistle: "Thee may find them convenient, CATHERINE, in case of necessity."

A burning well has been "struck" on the plantation of WADE HAMPTON, in Virginia. It has been burning steadily for more than two weeks. The Greenville *Republican* says that the gas, when bottled, burns readily, and has a sulphurous smell.

The United States District-Attorney of Nashville, Tenn., has received instructions from Attorney-General AKERMAN to take prompt measures for the arrest and "effectual prosecution" of persons guilty of violations of the act of Congress, passed to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

A colored girl of Troy was recently married to State Senator RUBY, of Texas. Her father was a runaway slave, and had to escape to Canada before the war, in order to save himself from arrest, under the Fugitive Slave law. The Senator and his bride are soon expected on a visit to Troy.

A mass-meeting of the opponents of coolie labor in the United States was recently held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Trades Union Anti-coolie League of that city. The speeches were of the usual character. A letter was read from a Mr. THOMAS, breathing everlasting hate for the poor "Chancy-man." Mr. THOMAS declares that if he had his way he would build a wall on our western coast of such a height as to prevent the possibility of its being scaled by "heathen furriners."

Chicago a Port of Entry.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 4th inst., says: "Already our merchants are feeling the benefit of being able to ship goods under bond direct to Chicago, and among the first to avail themselves of this advantage are TAYLOR & WRIGHT, tea importers, Nos. 48 and 50 South Water-street. We are informed that this firm have just bonded a large invoice of green teas, imported by them direct from Shanghai, via San Francisco and Pacific Railway, only forty-five days in transit, and, consequently, in splendid condition. This is a step in the right direction, and we trust that this first direct shipment by one of our resident firms will be followed by many others, and that we may soon find the 'cup that cheers, but not inebriates,' selling at such prices that all consumers will be thankful to our pioneer importers. This same firm are daily expecting a large invoice direct from Yokohama, Japan."

Suffolk County Agricultural Society.

The seventeenth annual Fair of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society opened at Riverhead on Wednesday morning. In the forenoon the attendance was good for the first day, but a violent shower springing up in the afternoon, thinned out materially the visitors. Yesterday the attendance was much larger. The exhibition was considered by all the finest the Society ever had, especially the show of stock. Mr. C. H. JOHNS, of Queens County, exhibited the best herd of Shorthorns, "Duke of Exeter" and "Prince" being the observed of all. J. SMITH BURHILL, of Mattituck, showed a fine three-year-old Durham bull, weighing over 2,000 pounds. J. LOREN, of Shelter Island, exhibited a cow four years old, with a six months calf weighing 613 pounds, a cross of Dutch and Durham. Dr. GREEN, of Sayville, had the best Durham herd. C. HAND, of Bridgehampton, exhibited a fine herd of short horns. A magnificent Galloway bull, four years of age, excited much admiration, exhibited by J. H. WOODHULL, of Jamesport.

The sheep were fine, although but few were exhibited. H. NICHOLS, of Martin, having the finest South Downs. "Tommy Dodd," from a remarkable breed of cats, weighing eleven pounds, and under one year of age, was much admired by the ladies and children. Poultry was of a average quality, as were hogs and swine. A number of very superior carriages were exhibited by E. TUTHILL, of Fort Jefferson.

The vegetables and garden products are the finest ever exhibited on Long Island, the show of sweet potatoes being remarkable. Nancymunds yellow and white, with other varieties, were exhibited by G. E. WELLS, Southold; J. H. HYDE, Peconic; J. H. [illegible], Southold, and J. R. RAYNER, Riverhead. The exhibition of Jackson potatoes was also very fine. A specimen of Peerless was exhibited by J. H. SMITH, which yielded the enormous quantity of five and one half bushels, or 325 pounds, from one pound of seed—five small potatoes. A. S. HART, of Riverhead, showed the common pumpkin, raised from one seed. Some mammoth squash from Mattituck Seed Farm were very fine. The cabbages in Suffolk County have not been injured by the worm, and fine specimens were on exhibition. The show of vegetables from Oakland Farm gave great credit to the management of that farm. The principal exhibit of flowers was from the Horticultural School connected with the farm.

The ladies' department of the Fair is always worthy of note, the ladies of this Society being something more than ornamental. Hair-work, embroidery, crochet-work, wax-flowers, work-baskets, mats, quilts, afghans, besides home-made bread, cake, pies, canned fruit, (the finest ever canned,) &c.

We noticed a quantity of gilt jewelry for sale in the main building of the Society, which seems a bad taste, at the least.

Some boots, manufactured by E. MILLER, from leather of his own tanning, which are claimed to be of superior wear, and are worthy of note.

Miss ELIZA BURGESS, of East New-York, exhibited a fine collection of dahlias, and N. HALLOCK, of Flushing, a fine assortment of cut flowers.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

First Hearing Before the Surrogate—The Grounds of the Contest—Testimony of the Subscribing Witnesses to the Will—Other Proceedings.

The first hearing in the matter of the contested will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, took place yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. The proceedings were of an interesting character, and all the parties to the will were in attendance, accompanied by their respective counsel. Quite a large number of spectators were also present. The Court opened at 11 A.M., and the session was continued until after 3 o'clock. The only persons examined were the two subscribing witnesses to the will who, after giving their direct testimony, were examined at great length by the contestant's counsel. Mr. L. CHUMAN, Esq., the will of the late Mr. TAYLOR was published exclusively in the TIMES of Sunday last, together with the names of the lawyers retained in the case. The following is the allegation of the contestant, Mrs. HOWLAND, the grand-daughter of the deceased, and in it will be found the grounds of objection, as claimed, to the probate of the will:

To Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York:

The objections of KATE B. HOWLAND, the only next of kin of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, by DAVID B. JAQUES, her special guardian, against the validity of the paper writing propounded for probate to the Surrogate of the County of New-York, as the last will and testament of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased.

First—She alleges that said paper writing is not the last will and testament of said JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased.

Second—She alleges that the said JAMES B. TAYLOR did not subscribe or sign said paper writing at the end thereof in manner and form aforesaid.

Third—She alleges that the said JAMES B. TAYLOR did not subscribe or sign said paper writing as the end thereof in presence of each or either of the attesting witnesses thereto.

Fourth—She alleges that said JAMES B. TAYLOR did not acknowledge the subscription of said paper writing to each or either of the attesting witnesses thereto.

Fifth—She alleges that said JAMES B. TAYLOR did not at the time of publication of said writing, if he did so subscribe the same, or at the time of acknowledging the subscription thereof to have been made by him to the attesting witnesses thereto, if he did so publish the same, declare the said paper writing to be the last will and testament of him, said JAMES B. TAYLOR.

Sixth—She alleges that the attesting witnesses to said paper writing did not, nor did either of them, sign his name as a witness at the end of said paper writing, or elsewhere, at the request of the said JAMES B. TAYLOR.

Seventh—She alleges that said JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, was not at the time the said paper writing purports to be such last will, if executed by said JAMES B. TAYLOR, was obtained, and the execution thereof by said JAMES B. TAYLOR procured, by fraud and circumvention, upon the said JAMES B. TAYLOR, by means of which said JAMES B. TAYLOR by LAURA S. TAYLOR and ALBERT DAY, or some, or one of them, or some other person or persons unknown to this contestant.

Eighth—She alleges that said paper writing, if executed by said JAMES B. TAYLOR, was not freely and voluntarily executed or made as his last will and testament by said JAMES B. TAYLOR, but was executed in the belief of the contents thereof, and publication thereof, by him, said JAMES B. TAYLOR, if the same was subscribed and published by him, was procured by fraud and coercion exercised upon said JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, by the said LAURA S. TAYLOR and ALBERT DAY, or some one of them, or some other person or persons to this contestant unknown.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1870.

E. H. L. CLINTON, ALBON J. VANDERPOEL, of counsel.
WM. BRUGERON,
Proctor for D. B. JAQUES, Special Guardian of KATE B. HOWLAND.

The first witness called on the part of the proponents of the will was Mr. EDWARD WITHERELL, of No. 220 Clinton-street, who testified that he knew the late Mr. TAYLOR since 1831, and was an intimate personal friend; he was in the habit of calling quite frequently at his office, No. 48 Pine-street; he called there June 30, 1869. Mr. TAYLOR was in his back office, writing; looked up as he entered, and addressing him familiarly, requested him to come in; he subsequently said, "I've been making my will, and want you to sign it." [The will was here shown, and witness recognized his signature.] Mr. WITHERELL then stated that after Mr. TAYLOR had affixed his signature to the instrument, he and the other witness, Mr. JACKSON, who was called in from another room, also signed the paper; as to its contents he was in ignorance, and at the time of the transaction he was requested by the deceased to say nothing about it. The cross-examination developed no new facts, although exceedingly protracted. The statements relative to signing the will were reiterated, and the particulars of several interviews with Mrs. TAYLOR, widow of deceased, and with Mr. JACKSON, his subscribing witness, detailed at length. These interviews were after the funeral. The handwriting of the will the witness was not familiar with. The reason given for not mentioning the fact that he had signed any will while the search for the one in question was in progress, was that Mr. TAYLOR had requested him not to mention it, and he and JACKSON agreed after the funeral to say nothing about the fact, unless a will was found. The witness further stated that he knew nothing of any other will but the one produced in Court.

Mr. JAMES JACKSON, corner of Sixty-third-street and First-avenue, the other subscribing witness to the testament, was next examined. He testified that since December, 1869, he and deceased had been very intimate, particularly in connection with political affairs. The testimony in relation to signing the will entirely corroborated the previous witness, he did also be an interview with Mr. WITHERELL. At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. JACKSON, who was also cross-questioned at great length, the case was adjourned until Tuesday the 18th inst., when the evidence of three persons who assisted in the search for the will, and were present at its finding, will be taken.

Another Cuban Filibustering Enterprise—Seizure of the Steamer Hornet.

The side-wheel steamer *Hornet*, formerly the *Cuba*, was seized at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, near the Novelty Iron Works, on Thursday evening, by Deputy Marshals CROWLEY and ROBINSON, on process issued by Col. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court. A libel was filed against the vessel by District-Attorney DAVIS, who represented that he had been informed that she was being fitted out to carry munitions of war, including ordnance and small arms, to Cuba, to be used by the insurgents in the revolution against Spain. The informer is believed to be a private detective named DAVIS, otherwise known as the "Spanish spy." It is alleged that the *Hornet* was recently furnished with new machinery, and that it was the intention of her officers to take her to sea today, on a Cuban filibustering expedition, under the pretence that she was going on a trial trip. She was to be joined in the vicinity of Sandy Hook by two schooners, from which she was to receive her cargo. It is also said that the vessel is owned by a wealthy Cuban resident, belonging to the Junta in this City. This statement is denied by Mr. BROWN, the agent of the vessel, who says he will show that the *Hornet* was not designated to be used in violation of the Neutrality laws, before Judge BLATCHFORD, at the District Court, on the 25th inst., the time when the process is made returnable.

About fifteen Cubans were found on the *Hornet* on Thursday night. The *Hornet* was seized at Wilmington, N. C., several months ago, on a similar charge.

Woman Suffrage Meeting.

The elegant rooms at No. 31 Union-square, occupied by the Woman Suffrage Association, were, yesterday, once more enlivened by a collection of ladies, assembled to report progress on the woman suffrage movement, and discuss new plans for the coming campaign.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR presided, and opened the meeting with congratulations on seeing so many of the friends of the cause reassembled. She regretted the absence of Miss ANTHONY, who had reached the city, but was engaged in making arrangements for the coming decade meeting on the 21st inst.

There was some discussion on the publicity of woman's uniting with men in voting at the polls. Mrs. WHITNEY remarked that no reflections were ever made on the sexes being together in business relations in society, and said it was certainly no argument against the suffrage cause that men and women would be united in voting.

Mrs. L. D. BLAKE (Vice-President) moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Senators and Representatives of New-York, and get their views on the question of woman suffrage. Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. SOMERBY, Mrs. WILBOUR and Mrs. WHITNEY were elected as the Committee for that purpose.

Much pleasure was expressed by the ladies at meeting Mrs. [illegible] on her return from her Summer vacation, and all earnest desire was expressed to accomplish a great deal during the Winter campaign.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Trials and Removals—Reorganization of Commissioner Brennan.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated twenty complaints against policemen, nearly all of which were preferred by the roundsmen. The principal case of the day was a charge of improper conduct, made by JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a citizen, against Patrolman O'GRADY, of the Eleventh Precinct, in which he alleged that O'GRADY had knocked him down in Eleventh-street, near Avenue D, about 1 o'clock in the morning. O'GRADY proved to be one of those shrewd persons known as "Station-house lawyers," and by his cross-examination of the complainant, his examination of his own witnesses and his statement of the case consumed a great deal of time but created great amusement. The officer's own story was that he was running down Eleventh-street in answer to an alarm rap. MCLAUGHLIN and another man, who were sitting on a stoop, hallooed at him as he passed; when he was coming back the two men were still in the street talking loudly, whereupon he went up to them and advised them to go home, or at any rate to get off his post. He had some words with them, and gave MCLAUGHLIN a slight push; afterward, when he was a dozen feet away, MCLAUGHLIN stumbled and fell, whereupon he accused O'GRADY of knocking him down. The comment of Judge BOSWORTH upon the case was, "We will have to promote that patrolman."

At a meeting of the Board held in the afternoon, Major W. H. CORBA, a prominent and active Republican of the Ninth Ward, and one of the most competent of the employes of the Department, was removed from his position as a telegraph operator. No reason is assigned for the act, but it is asserted on behalf of Major CORBA that the cause is to be found in his unflinching opposition to the control of the organization of the Republican Party by Tammany office-holders, who claim to be Republicans. The Board also made the following transfers of Sergeants in the precincts named: J. M. Robbins, Eighth to Tenth; J. A. Westervelt, Tenth to Eighth; W. L. Clinton, Twelfth to Twenty-second; John F. Buckley, Twenty-third to Seventeenth; William E. Brown, Eighteenth to Third; Joseph Nicholson, Third to Eighteenth.

Commissioner BRENNAN announced that he had forwarded his resignation as a Commissioner to Mayor HALL, and that after 3 o'clock he would consider himself as no longer a member of the Board. Without any further formality his connection with the Police Department was severed.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions—Closing Exercises of the Annual Meeting.

The closing session of the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions was held yesterday morning in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The audience assembled was the largest that had been gathered together during the conference. Dr. HOPKINS occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer offered by Rev. LEWIS SEARL, missionary from Liberia. Rev. Dr. E. BRIDGMAN, Chairman of the Committee on China, read an able report on the progress of religion in that country, stating, among other things, that the opposition experienced by the missionaries springs not from the ignorant, but the educated classes. The situation, however, bodes fair for the speedy removal of the interdict now existing against the Christian religion.

Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, from the Gaboon Mission, gave an interesting account of affairs in that part of the world, after which the usual vote of thanks to the officers of the meeting, and to the public generally, was passed.

Secretary WOOD then stated that the following were the names of the missionaries about to return to their fields of labor: Mr. and Mrs. COAN, to the Sandwich Islands; Mr. and Mrs. SNOW, to the ——; Mr. and Mrs. STURGES, and Mr. and Mrs. DOAN, to far off Micronesia; Mr. and Mrs. CLARK, to European Turkey; Mr. and Mrs. ALLEN, to Eastern Turkey; Mr. and Mrs. FAIRBANK, to Mahratta, Western India; Mr. and Mrs. BURNELL, to Madura, Southern India; Mrs. SAUNDERS, to Ceylon.

The names of the following new laborers were also announced: Mr. and Mrs. WEBSTER were going to Marathia; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. GULICK, natives of Hawaii, and children of missionary parentage, by appointment, go to Japan. Then there were Miss MALIBY, who goes to Eastern Turkey; Miss RAFFETTA, to Constantinople; Miss WOOD, to Central Turkey. All of whom will sail on Wednesday next.

In the absence of Dr. STORRS, Dr. BUDINGTON delivered the closing address, which was entirely devoted to a discussion of missionary prospects, and the duty of all Christians in the matter of spreading the Gospel.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. ANDERSON, after which the Board adjourned finally.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

Seven new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Communications were received from Mr. ANDREW B. MILNE, of Monte Video, South America, reporting a great increase in the demand for the Scriptures; and from Rev. Dr. BRIDGMAN, commandant of the Exposition at Cordova; from HENRY C. HALL, Esq., inclosing a communication from Mr. LAWRENCE, of Barcelona, Spain, advising the Board of the safe arrival of books, and the hindrances arising from political troubles, and the existence of yellow fever, but yet giving assurances of encouragement in the work; from Rev. B. G. SNOW, asking authority to print the Gospels of Matthew and Luke in the Kusaien language; from Rev. J. F. POGUE, of Honolulu, desiring a grant for printing 1,000 copies of Matthew and Mark in the Ponape language, Ascension Islands; from Col. R. W. JOHNSON, Memphis, returning thanks for a grant of 500 French Testaments to the French Canadian Missionary Society; from Rev. JOHN BEVERIDGE as to our work in Mexico, and Dr. PREVOST, in reference to plans for further prosecuting the labors in that country; and from Hon. H. J. RYE, President of the Liberian Republic, returning thanks for a presentation copy of the Holy Bible.

It was resolved to make arrangements for electrotyping the Armenian Scriptures at Constantinople.

Grants of books were made to Mr. J. S. PIERSON, marine agent of the New-York Bible Society, for vessels sailing to foreign ports; to the agent for New-England, Rev. W. H. GILBERT, for seolony of Chinese at North Adams, Mass.; to Rev. A. H. DE MORA, for distribution in Lisbon, Portugal; to the Valparaiso Bible Society, South America, for local demands; to Rev. J. DE PALMA, for circulation among Cubans in New-York City; to the Hawaiian Sunday school Union, in New-York, and to others.

The whole number of volumes granted is 4,053, including five volumes in raised letter for the blind, beside which there were granted to various auxiliary societies, Bibles and Testaments, to the value of $1,300.

For foreign work, in funds, the following grants were made: To the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $1,300; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $600; and to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, $211 75, for printing Matthew and Luke in the Kusaien language.

Counterfeiters on a Sea Voyage.

Some time ago the officers of the Secret Service Division in this City were informed by one of their colleagues at the South-west that two well-known Spanish counterfeiters, named EDWARD GARCIA and MANUEL ANTURNEY, had left Brownsville, Texas, and had taken passage on a schooner for this City. The vessel arrived at Quarantine, yesterday, and the two men were then taken prisoners. They were found in possession of molds, dies, acids and other implements for counterfeiting American and Mexican gold dollars, besides bogus paper money. They were committed to Ludlow-street Jail, by Commissioner BETTS, in default of $10,000 bail each, to await examination.

More Appointments in the Custom-House.

The Collector seems to have commenced the removal of attachés of the Custom-house, which have been for so long a time in contemplation, and for the past two days a considerable number of removals and appointments have been made. The majority are inspectors and many of those appointed yesterday were friends of the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. KAUEMAN. The following were the appointments made yesterday:

Store-keepers at $4 per day—Samuel Rothschild, J. W. Brennan,

THE BISHOP DIVORCE CASE.

New Counsel for the Plaintiff.

The Bishop divorce case came up pursuant to adjournment, before Judge JONES, at Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, on a motion in behalf of plaintiff, Mrs. BISHOP, to restrain further proceedings by the defendant, Mr. BISHOP, until he had paid up accrued alimony. Both parties to the action were in Court with their respective counsel, and when the Judge intimated his readiness to hear the motion, Mr. PECK arose and stated that he had been retained by the plaintiff, Mrs. BISHOP, as her counsel in the case, and as such appeared on the motion. At this point "the Count JOHANNES," the attorney of record for Mrs. BISHOP, arose and stated to the Court that it appeared to him that he was being supplanted in the case. In reply to this, Mr. PECK responded that he knew of no law which prohibited Mrs. BISHOP from retaining as many counsel as she saw fit to conduct her case.

Judge JONES stated, that as his view, counsel could not appear without the consent of the attorney of record.

Mr. PECK said he had just learned since coming into Court, that some new questions had been raised by the defendant's counsel in relation to the payment of alimony, and under the circumstances he desired that the case might be permitted to stand over for two weeks, so that he (counsel) might have an opportunity to acquaint himself with the proceedings had in the case heretofore, and its present condition. Judge JONES inquired of the Count JOHANNES if he would consent to an adjournment for two weeks, to which he (JOHANNES) had counsel for defendant) referred in adjournment for one week only. This was mutually assented to, and the case directed to stand over for one week. All parties conducted themselves with becoming tranquillity and decorum.

Mormon Emmigration.

The total number of Mormons who arrived at Castle Garden thus far during this year has been 611. The arrivals in July were 280; in August, 226, and in September, 105. Of those who arrived in July, 16 were Bavarians, 18 Swedes, 3 Saxons, 5 natives of the United States, 33 Welsh, 135 English, 20 Scotch. Of the number who came in August, 198 were Danes, 21 English, 23 Norwegians, 5 Scotch, and 78 Swedes. Of those who came in September, 7 were Danes, 22 English, 3 Irish, 16 Scotch, 14 Welsh. A recapitulation shows that of the whole number of arrivals 10 were Bavarians, 107 Swedes, 3 Saxons, 5 natives of the United States, 50 Welsh, 273 English, 41 Scotch, 243 Danes, 23 Norwegians, 3 Irish.

Suits for Damages Sustained by Reason of the Norwalk Disaster.

Testimony was heard before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in two counter suits brought for damages on account of the recent collision in the harbor between the steamer *Norwalk* and the schooner *Lady Ellen*. One suit is for $8,000 damages, Capt. GEO. W. WILSON and others, owners of the *Norwalk*, being the plaintiffs. The defendants are JOHN H. ALLEN et al., owners of the *Lady Ellen*. The latter, in another suit, seek to recover $1,500 damages for injuries sustained by the schooner. The suits were both adjourned until Thursday next.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hobbs vs. Durand, and West vs. West; motions denied.

Griswold vs. Banks; allowance of $300 granted.

Greenebaum vs. Wolf; the answer denies the copartnership; there can be no receiver while that question is undetermined; the injunction must also be dissolved.

Boyle vs. Miller; the surety is not sufficient for all the undertakings; he may be accepted for one undertaking.

In the matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; order settled.

Dunderdale vs. Ireland; order granted.

Eastman vs. Pritchard; I think the costs of demurrer should be charged to the two funds *pro rata*. The decree will be settled that way.

Faller vs. Hood; motion granted.

Fiske vs. Fiske; motion denied.

Duryea vs. Bedlows; motion granted on payment of costs since the answer.

White vs. McGowan; motion granted on payment of $10 in two days, &c.; judgment to stand as security.

Fulton vs. Bray; motion denied.

In the matter of James Foster, Jr.; order granted.

Tagart vs. McGowan; I think I ought to follow the rulings in the 8th and 18th Barbour; an order may be drawn accordingly.

Burrell vs. Jones; motion denied without costs.

Lefevre vs. Lefevre; motion denied.

Bell vs. Bell; both motions granted, except alimony reduced to $400 a year, and counsel fee to $250.

Watson vs. The New-York Guano Company; motion denied.

By Judge Brady.

Matthews vs. Hubbard; order settled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

George C. Roberts vs. *Henry Kohler et al.*—The plaintiff in this case is the patentee of an ice-chest, extensively used by butchers and restaurant-keepers all over the country. A chest, however, of similar character, and which he asserts is an infringement on his patent, is also extensively in use, and among other places in the establishment of the defendant. In view of that fact he filed a petition a few days ago to have an injunction issued prohibiting the defendant from using the said chest, and demanding $1,000 damages for the injuries done him by the infringement. This is looked upon by the butchers and restaurant men of both cities as a test case, and they have formed a union to sustain the defendant.

Judge BENEDICT referred the matter to United States Commissioner JONES to take evidence, before whom both parties are vigorously at work.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Tappen.

Edward Hincken et al., Executors of Peter Rice, vs. *The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover $10,000 on a policy issued by the defendants in 1862 on the life of Peter Rice, of Newark, N. J., who died in 1868. The defendants set up, in answer, a provisionary clause in the policy, which provided that in case the subject should die from an excessive use of intoxicating liquors, the Company should not be held responsible for the policy, and that he did die from that cause the attorneys allege; and they further alleged that due notice of Rice's death had not been furnished them. The jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount, with interest.

George G. Reynolds for plaintiffs; Stoning & Walden for defendants.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Neilson.

Edward J. Powers vs. *George G. Curnon.*—This was an action to recover $5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted by defendant on plaintiff, on the 26 of April last. The evidence, however, went to show that both parties had been rather pugnacious, and that the injuries complained of were received in a regular hand to hand encounter, brought on by the solicitation of plaintiff.

The jury rendered a verdict of $250 for plaintiff.

George Pinks, Jr., for plaintiff; J. Q. Adams for defendant.

Part II.—Before Judge McCue.

William H. Williams vs. *John Lynch.*—The defendant in this case is a Police Justice in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, and the plaintiff is a livery stable keeper residing in the same city. The case, it appears, grew out of some misunderstanding that they had had about a year ago concerning litigation in which the defendant was then engaged. Judgment had been issued against him, and the Sheriff being at a loss to find property with attachable worth to satisfy present defendant and secured from him information that led to the capture of Lynch's horse. Enraged at this, Lynch vowed vengeance against the plaintiff and had prosecuted the latter on various charges, all of which, however, were in course of time dismissed. The injury done to him by these actions, however, plaintiff estimated at $5,000, and to recover that amount brought suit yesterday.

The jury found a verdict in plaintiff's favor for the full amount.

Thomas E. Pearsall for the plaintiff; A. J. Spencer for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 ... 112
10,000 do ... 112
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64 ... 110¾
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 ... 112
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new ... 110⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ... 110⅞
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 ... 110⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 ... 110⅞
37,500 U. S. 10-40, C. ... 104⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, cur. ... 111⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s ... 93⅞
1,000 do ... 93⅞
1,000 W. U. Tel. Bds. ... 92
400 Mariposa Pf. ... 11⅞
100 Quicksilver M. Co. ... 4⅞
200 West. U. Tel. b.c. ... 34⅞
25 Am. M. U. Ex. ... 63⅞
200 do ... 63⅞
20 N. York H. R. b.c. ... 99⅞
200 do ... 99⅞
500 Reading R. ... b.10 ... 99⅞
400 do ... b.c. ... 99⅞
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. ch. ... 98⅞
10,000 L. S. & Mich. So. ... 94⅞
5,000 do ... b.c. ... 94⅞
100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 86
200 do ... b.c. ... 86⅞
400 do ... 86⅞
700 R. R. C. Con. ... 107⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. ... pd. ... 94
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 81⅞
20 P. F. W. & C. guar. ... 88
24 Chi. Bur. & Q. ... 111
100 Col. C. & I. Con. ... 17
100 do ... 17

FRIDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The sales of Gold, today, have ranged 112 @112½ ⅌ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is dull, so far as it relates to buying and selling, but active as between the lender and borrower of cash Gold for immediate delivery. Gold continues very scarce on the Street, notwithstanding the proffers of the Treasury to pre-pay the November Coupons and to discount the $7,002,000 of Five ⅌ cent. Stock due Jan. 1, 1871. Of the latter, only about $1,500,000 has been surrendered, and of the November Coupons the amount presented is quite inconsiderable. So that, including the $1,000,000 Gold sold on Wednesday, the amount disbursed since Monday is scarcely equal to the $2,752,000 taken in for the five days for Customs. The fortunate bidders of the Cash Gold are now getting 11 ⅌ cent., or at the rate of 18 ⅌ cent. per annum, for the use of the Gold, besides the ordinary interest derived from relending the Currency advanced upon by the borrower. And this process has now been going on for three or four weeks. The uncertainty as to how long it may continue unsettles confidence in the current price of Gold, and by indirection in the market for Public Funds. Another resulting incident from the scarcity of Gold, and the high value of its use from day to day, is the cheap ruling of Foreign Bills, and the difficulty of placing large sums, even at current quotations of 108¾@108¾ ⅌ cent. on London.

Money is in moderate demand from the Brokers at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and at 7 ⅌ cent. at Bank on ordinary business paper presented by dealers for discount. But beyond this all time operations at Bank and in the Street are subject to very arbitrary rates of interest and brokerage, all the way from 7 to 15 ⅌ cent. per annum.

The Stock Exchange looked very dull in all its departments this forenoon, but later in the day there was an advance on some of the Railway Shares, which gave a fair degree of spirit to the market in the Long Room after 3 o'clock. In the Public Funds the quotations were steady, on a moderate business, and disposed to firmness at the late Board on the basis of 110¼ for the 6 ⅌ cents of 1867 5-20s, and 108¾ for the 5 ⅌ per cent. 10-40s. The Southern State Bonds dull, except new Tennessees, for which the demand continues at 60¼@61 ⅌ cent. In the Railway Mortgages, the chief transactions are in Central Pacifics at 90¼@90¾, and Union Pacific 88¾@88¾ ⅌ cent. The old Western Railway Mortgage Bonds, 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest, are well held against steady orders at the Exchange Board to buy small parcels for investment.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday Afternoon. The Railways left off strong; Reading 1,000 shares sold at par.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	112⅛	112¼
Bills on London 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¾	60⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅞	93¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	98	98⅞
Reading Railroad	99⅝	100
Chicago and Rock Island	117	117⅛
North-west Common	81	81
North-west Preferred	88⅞	88¾
Pacific Mail Company	43⅞	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	81⅞
St. Paul Common	64	64
Lake Shore	93⅞	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅛
New-Jersey Central	101⅞	101⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	52¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1870.

Gold receipts	$607,461 95
Gold payments	445,697 78
Gold balance	61,519,007 77
Currency receipts	192,791 92
Currency payments	2,606,305 04
Currency balance	8,577,607 74
Customs	315,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1861 ... 112¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1861 ... 113⅞
6-20 reg., 1862 ... 108¾
6-20 coup., 1862 ... 112
6-20 reg., 1864 ... 108⅞
6-20 coup., 1864 ... 111¾
6-20 reg., 1865 ... 109⅞
6-20 coup., 1865 ... 112
10-40 registered ... 106⅞
10-40 coupon ... 106⅞
6s currency ... 111¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, x coup. ... 62¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds. ... 60¾
Virginia 6s, x coup. ... 63¾
Virginia 6s, new bds. ... 64
Va. 6s, ext. old ... 62¾
Georgia 7s, new bds. ... 90
La. Customs 6s ... 49
N. Car. 6s, new bds. ... 27
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax ... 22
S. Carolina 6s, new ... 19
S. Carolina 6s, old ... 68
Missouri 6s ... 90¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. ... 90¾
Louisiana 6s, old ... 75
La. 6s, new bds. ... 69
La. 6s, Levee bds. ... 70
La. 8s, Levee bds. ... 87¾
Alabama 7s ... 112
Ala. 7s, large bds. ... 112
Connecticut 6s ... 100¼
Alabama 5s ... 101
Arkansas 6s, old ... 62
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881 ... 105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... 91
Mich. Cen. 6s, '69 ... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. ... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip. ... 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, conv. ... 100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, conv. ... 100
Erie 1st, 7s, gold, '77-'78 ... 100
Erie 1st, 2d int. ... 75
Erie 7s, 2d int. ... 75
Erie 7s, 3d int. ... 75¾
B., N. Y. & E. R. 1st, '77 ... 80
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85-'104 ... 105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '76 ... 103
Har. Con. & S. F. ... 90¾
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. ... 90
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds. ... 92¾
Chi. R. & Q. 1 ⅌ c. ... 106¼
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. ... 105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d ... 86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 8 ⅌ c. ... 100
Con. Pac. Bds. ... 90¾
Union Pac. 1st Mts. ... 93¾
Union Pac. L. G. 7s, '76 ... 91
Union Pac. Int. Bds. ... 72¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '76 ... 106
Ill. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. ... 111
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. ... 82
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. ... 76¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F. ... 86
Chi. & N. W. 1st ... 93¾
Chicago & N. W. ... 84¾
Chicago & Alton ... 102
Chicago & Alton 1st ... 110
Chicago & Alton Int. ... 90¾
Chicago & Mich. 1st ... 97
Chicago & Mich. consol. ... 87
Deb. & Sioux C. 1st ... 94
Dub. & Sioux C. Bds. ... 84¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s ... 104
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s ... 91¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st ... 92¾
Chicago & N. W. M. R. ... 67¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st ... 90
Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st ... 78¾
Tol. Peo. & W. S. D. ... 84
Tol. Peo. & W. 1st ... 91
Tol. Peo. & W. Int. ... 49
N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 95
Bos. H. & Erie guar. ... 93

Tol. & Wab. 2d ... 68
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B's ... 70
T. W. & W. con. c. S. F. ... 81¾
G. W. 1st, '88 ... 87¾
Gt. West. 1st, '93 ... 87¾
Gt. West. 2d, '93 ... 64
Gt. West. 3d, '93 ... 44
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st ... 71
Gal. & Chic. 2d ... 93
Chic. R. I. & Pac. ... 97¾
Morris & Essex 1st ... 112
Clevel. & Tol. S. F. ... 95
Clevel. & Pitts. ... 90
Clevel. & Pitts. 2d ... 93
Clevel. & Pitts. 4th ... 77
Chic. & Alt. S. F. ... 102
Chic. & Alton 1st ... 102
Chicago & Alton Int. ... 90¾
Chicago & Mich. 1st ... 97
Chicago & Mich. consol. ... 87
Deb. & Sioux C. 1st ... 94
Dub. & Sioux C. Bds. ... 84¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s ... 104
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s ... 91¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st ... 92¾
Chicago & N. W. M. R. ... 67¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st ... 90
Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st ... 78¾
Tol. Peo. & W. S. D. ... 84
Tol. Peo. & W. 1st ... 91
Tol. Peo. & W. Int. ... 49
N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 95
Bos. H. & Erie guar. ... 93

N. Y. Nat. Exchange ... 100
Central National ... 105
Fourth National ... 106
Ninth National ... 110
Tenth National ... 125¾
Park's Park's Ass'n ... 100
Pennsylvania Coal ... 221
Maryland Coal ... 35
American Coal ... 85
Central Mount'n Coal ... 65
Canton Co., of Balt. ... 66¾
Com. Coal of Mary'd ... 37
Com. Coal and Iron ... 32
West. Union Tel. ... 34¾
Quicksilver Mining ... 4¾
Quicksilver Preferred ... 16
Mariposa Mining ... 4¾
Mariposa Preferred ... 11¾
Mariposa Trustee Ctf. ... 5
Adams Express ... 67
Wells-Fargo Express ... 34
West. Union Exp. Ex'p. ... 34¾
American Express ... 54¾
United States Exp. ... 38¾
Merch's Union Exp. ... 12
Pacific Mail ... 43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '71 B ... 107⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C ... 114
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 ... 112
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 ... 111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ... 111⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ... 110¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ... 110⅞
37,500 U. S. 10-40, C. ... 104⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, cur. ... 111⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s ... 93⅞
1,000 do ... 93⅞
1,000 W. U. Tel. Bds. ... 92
400 Mariposa Pf. ... 11⅞
100 Quicksilver M. Co. ... 4⅞
200 West. U. Tel. b.c. ... 34⅞
25 Am. M. U. Ex. ... 63⅞
200 do ... 63⅞
20 N. York H. R. b.c. ... 99⅞
200 do ... 99⅞
500 Reading R. ... b.10 ... 99⅞
400 do ... b.c. ... 99⅞
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. ch. ... 98⅞
10,000 L. S. & Mich. So. ... 94⅞
5,000 do ... b.c. ... 94⅞
100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 86
200 do ... b.c. ... 86⅞
400 do ... 86⅞
700 R. R. C. Con. ... 107⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. ... pd. ... 94
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 81⅞
20 P. F. W. & C. guar. ... 88
24 Chi. Bur. & Q. ... 111
100 Col. C. & I. Con. ... 17
100 do ... 17
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. ch. ... 98⅞
10,000 L. S. & Mich. So. ... 94⅞
5,000 do ... b.c. ... 94⅞
100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 86
200 do ... b.c. ... 86⅞
400 do ... 86⅞
700 R. R. C. Con. ... 107⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. ... pd. ... 94
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 81⅞
20 P. F. W. & C. guar. ... 88
24 Chi. Bur. & Q. ... 111
100 Col. C. & I. Con. ... 17
100 do ... 17

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City cs. old	101¾	102
City cs. new	102⅞	103
Camden & Amboy	115⅞	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	62	62¼
Reading	49⅞	49⅞
Lehigh Valley	58⅞	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	38⅞	39⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	36⅞	36⅞
Northern Central	41⅞	42
Lehigh Navigation	39⅞	39¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅞	89

The Old Eagle Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of Ten ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $3,868,466; amount marketed, $8,000,097.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

☞ THE PRICE OF THE LAST ISSUES of Five-twenties today is 110¾—that is, a $1,000 bond will bring, in cash, $1,108.

The price of Central Pacific Bonds, today, is 90¾—that is, a $1,000 bond can be bought for $902 50.

The Central Pacific Pacific Railroad is well and economically managed, and its revenues are large, certain and constantly increasing, as is shown by the following statement of its earnings since its beginning:

	Gross.	Op. Expenses.	Net.
1865	$861,904 09	$316,674 60	$545,229 49
1866	1,364,917 57	700,710 01	664,206 56
1867	1,470,622 53	420,912 23	1,126,749 17
1868	2,300,767 17	943,166 54	1,457,600 63
1869	5,670,822 26	2,993,522 19	2,677,299 07

The earnings of the main line for the current year will exceed $6,000,000, and are as follows:

January	$419,104 41	June	$720,374 48
February	394,176 47	July	794,099 64
March	482,832 91	August	808,040 09
April	653,766 06	September	693,413 50
May	765,719 72		

The Bonds are dealt in with the same facility as Five-twenty Bonds, and have a market at all the great money centres in the world, such as London, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and at the New York Stock Exchange. We unhesitatingly advise our friends and customers, who may be thinking of making investments, or exchanging their Five-twenties, to take these Bonds as suitable, safe and advantageous.

We buy and sell Government Securities and Central Pacific Bonds, make collections, and allow interest on deposits. FISK & HATCH.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

$1,900,000

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured by mortgage, covering the railroad and the entire property and franchises of the Company, to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They have twenty years to run; bear Seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, 1st May and 1st November, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX; and both principal and interest are payable in Gold Coin. They are also convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best district of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the best harbor south of New-York—with the City of Augusta, Ga., and connects directly with all the railroads centering at that point. It forms, therefore, the Atlantic or Seaboard link in THROUGH LINES of railroad extending already many hundred miles west of the Mississippi, which fast assumes its business second to that of no railroad in the South.

These bonds are offered, for the present, at the low price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. We are satisfied of the perfect soundness of the bonds, and consider them, at the price, the cheapest first-class security offered in this market.

N. B.—Pamphlets and maps, giving further information, furnished on application.

Governments and other securities received in exchange at full market rates.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds represent about double the amount of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Hops, bales	21
Beef, pkgs	2	Hides, No	4,844
Beeswax, pkgs	23	Leather, sides	1,122
Cotton, bales	1,155	Leather, sides	4,182
Dried Fruits, pkgs	545	Butter, pkgs	1,679
Eggs, bbls	700	Cheese, boxes	8,109
Flour, bbls	16,000	Cheese, pkgs	5
Corn-meal, bbls	228	Oil, cases	251
Wheat, bushels	39,474	Pig-metal, bags	124
Corn, bushels	21,651	Starch, boxes	1,700
Oats, bushels	32,268	Skins, bales	71
Barley, bushels	55,537	Tobacco, hds.	1
Grass-seed, bushels	268	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	727
Beans, bushels	765	Whisky, bbls	178
Peas, bushels	1,128	Wool, bales	112
Malt, bushels	1,400	Yaffa, bales	107
Rye, bushels	48		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Charlotte*, for Falmouth—7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Stella*, for Cork—3,367 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *F. A. Shumler*, for Antwerp—85 tons Dyewoods, 163 hhds. Tobacco, 1,307 bbls. Resin, 12,000 staves, 2,000 hdns. Tallow, 6 cases Clocks.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—38 bbls. Shoepegs, 455 hhds. Tobacco, 6 bales Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 125 pkgs. Fish-oil, 15 bbls. Flour, 1 case Cigars.

By the steamer *Ohio*, for Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Rosin, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Resin, 16 hhds. Tallow, 6 cases Clocks, 210 bbls. Flour, 6 boxes Axes, 3 boxes Tobacco.

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 10,509 Staves.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand and steady at $6 @6¾. Pearls sell slowly at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Is unusually plenty and depressed in price in the market. Yellow is quoted at 82c.@83c. ⅌ 56 lb., with a slow sale noted.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been quite freely purchased on the basis of previous quotations: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $3 25@$4 75; Boys' $2 75@$3; Youths' $1 87½@$2 25; Men's Calf, Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf, Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf, Pegged, $2 25@$2 75; Youths' $1 75@$2; Men's Kip, Pegged, $3@$4; Men's Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 85; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 80c.@$1 20; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 20@$1 85; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 37½@$2 15; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 10; Boys' Congress, $1@$1 50; Youths', 90c.@$1 30; Women's Split and Kip Boots, (no 2d) $1; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 40; Ladies' Sewed Gaiters, $1 50@$2; Ladies' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 25; Ladies' City-made Balmorals, $1 50@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 25; Misses' Eastern-made, 85c.@$1 10; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Kid and Kid Shoes, 40c.@$1. ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Continue stiffish and firm, including Common so North River Hard, at $8 50@$9; Croton, $10@$13, and Philadelphia Front at $25@$26 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quite sparingly sought after at former prices.

CEMENT—Has been in demand and steady at $1 80@$1 90 as the range of brands. ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Continues in moderate demand at uniform rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $17; do. Home do., $15; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $6 50@$7 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Has been quiet at unaltered figures.

COFFEE—There has not been much doing in Rio since our last. The offerings of desirable lots have been quite moderate, and holders have been claiming extreme prices; but the demand has not been urgent. The *Rajah of Sarawak*, with a cargo of 3,129 bags, arrived at Baltimore, and had been sold previous to arrival at full market rates. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, is 46,798 bags; at Baltimore, 10,738 bags. A cargo at Baltimore was under negotiation, but not closed out. up to 4 late hour. In other kinds the dealings have been quite limited, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers, at quotations: cargo lots Maracaibo, changed hands on private terms; and 500 bags St. Domingo, in bond, sold. ⅌ lb. We quote Java at 30c.@35c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 18c.@19c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 16c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@19c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@19c.; Cuban, 16c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been less active, opening with a slight improvement noted in price, but closing weak, the traditional advance having been partially lost. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,865 bales, for early delivery, (of which 267 bales were to arrive,) including 1,000 bales to shippers, 300 bales to spinners, and 140 bales to speculators. The sales of 3,700 bales bales Low Middling, for forward delivery, including 500 bales for October, at 19 7-16c.@19⅝c.; 1,000 bales, for November, at 19½c.@19¾c.; 400 bales for December at 19¾c.@19⅞c.; 900 bales for January, at 19½c.@19c., and 320 bales free on board at Savannah, on private terms. Messrs. LOUIS H. ZEREGA & Co. estimate the week's receipts at the ports at 63,000 bales, and quote as follows, for the market, the week:

Closing Prices of Cotton Yesterday.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	14	14	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15¼	15½	15¼
Low Middling	16	16¼	16½	16¼
Middling	18¾	18¾	18⅞	18¾
Good Middling	17	17¼	17½	17¼

Movements of Cotton at the Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	20,956
Receipts last week	20,460
Receipts the preceding week	19,681
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,311
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,617
Receipts the preceding year	948,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	862,109
Exports since Sept. 1	1,311
Exports since Sept. 1	757,617
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	420,042
Exports for the week ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,088,968
Exports for the week ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,197
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	28,107
Estimated stock here	36,000

FISH—There has been a moderate trade reported in the leading kinds since our last, within the previous range.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in rather more request, but without changes of moment in values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of the low grades of State and Western Flour have been very light, and prices have favored sellers with a fair inquiry reported, mostly for shippers. Medium and high grades have been quoted about steady, but have been without much movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,100 bbls., all told, including four to choice Superfine State, and Western at from $4 8@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to very good extra State at $5 @$5 75, mostly at $5 50 for very good, delivered; fancy good to choice do., at $5 75@$6; good delivered extra State at $5 @$5 25; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop extra Ohio, at $5 @$6 50; Western at $5 @$6 50.

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 25@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 75@5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 80@5 25
Extra State	5 30@5 75
Extra City, shipping brands	5 40@5 75
Extra Genesee	5 25@5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 40@6 50
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 60@6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@6 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 60@6 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 30@8 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request for lower figures. Sales reported, since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, as about $4 75@$6 25 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 25@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra. Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4@$5 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn-meal has been quite active at $3@$3 25, chiefly at $3 40 for Yellow and White Western, $4 @$4 25 for Brandywine, $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 @$3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$5 for Southern ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour ranges from $4@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to fair extra	$4 75@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 25@9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 00@5 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	60@65 ⅌ gal.

FRUIT—The demand has been comparatively light for most kinds, at generally less buoyant rates; 1,500 boxes new crop Layer Raisins have been sold at $3 @$3 25 ⅌ box; 25 bbls. Currants, part at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; 150 pkts. Figs, on private terms; 250 cases Sardines at 19½c.@20c., chiefly at 19½c., gold, and 21½c. currency, ⅌ quarter box.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened with an appearance of more steadiness, at a light offering of desirable parcels, but the demand was limited, as buyers were not disposed to purchase freely at the prevailing quot

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Messrs. Filippi, Bondelli and Colby.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
DEBORAH. Leading character by Mme. Maria Scebach.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—MARY STUART.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETITE FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Bilterenne, Gaussin, Anthony and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 2d-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Devlin, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Frank Lawlor and Hamilton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Deane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
BENANI OR THE HORN OF A DILEMMA. BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Mehlig, Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
M.Nv., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st.
ORGAN CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Mazzoccchi and Messrs. Toulmin and Geo. W. Morgan.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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Three copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our military correspondent in Paris writes on the 26 inst. that the "opposition" element is becoming extravagant in its demands, asking confiscation of the property of absentees, sequestration of Bonapartist property and the removal of memorials of the Bonapartist régime, including the column on the Place Vendome. The high price and scarcity of meat places it almost beyond the reach of the poorer class, and food riots have in consequence occurred. Charcoal and wood are also disappearing. The Prussians on the north side of the city are endeavoring to turn the water from the Canal de L'Ourq, in the River Morce, which empties into the Seine below Paris, by which means the supply of water may be cut off. The German siege guns are in position and ready to begin the bombardment. A great gun is said to be ready to be mounted in Fort D'Ivry by the French, which has a great range.

The Prefect of Epinal telegraphs that on the 5th inst. an encounter took place near Bruyères, about nine miles from Epinal, with 8,000 or 10,000 Prussians, in which the French held their own. A Tours dispatch says all telegrams received there indicate a steady advance of the Prussians toward Lyons. They are reported to be greatly harassed by the France-tireurs. A London dispatch says Belfort and Schlestadt are to be attacked immediately. A movement to the south from Mulhouse is reported, that city having been evacuated by the Prussians. Telegrams from the region of Orleans represent that the Prussians have been driven from Janville, Toury and the neighboring villages, the French capturing twenty prisoners. Prince ALBERT's couriers among the number. Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring into Tours from all parts of France. The Germans report from Versailles that their cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Orleans. Five hundred Pontifical Zouaves have arrived at Tours, who enter the French service.

The prisoners in Belgium, fugitives from the northern battle-fields of France, who have been held at Beverloo, have shown symptoms of revolt, and the Belgian Rifles have been sent there to preserve order. Permission has been granted to Gen. BOURBAKI to re-enter Metz, and he has returned to that beleaguered city. Count BISMARCK publishes a card, dated on the 6th inst., from Versailles, in which he says he does not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France are dangerous to Germany, and he denies that he has ever expressed such a view to any one.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A fearful earthquake has just occurred in Calabria, by which several villages were destroyed and many lives lost....Our correspondent in Rome telegraphs that no better or fairer plan of taking the vote in that city on the question of Italian unity could have been adopted than that of the Municipal Council. All classes, except the priests and their associates voted. He testifies also to the spontaneous rejoicing of the Romans on thus ratifying their liberation. The progress of the revolution in the city is marked by the gradual changing of the names of streets and the disappearance of the Papal arms from public buildings. The Jesuits are reported to be leaving the City of Rome....The St. Petersburg journals repeat the statement that Gen. IGNATIEFF's journey to Odessa was on personal business....A leader of Austrian working men has been sentenced, in Vienna, to five months' imprisonment for attempting to create a revolt....The survivors of the wreck of the *Ondar* have reached London.

GENERAL.

A committee of the Irish Republican Central Club, of New-York, have been assured, according to a Washington dispatch, that the President will, this week, issue a pardon to Gen. O'NEIL and his Fenian associates, imprisoned in this State for violation of the Neutrality laws.

The Southern Commercial Convention at Cincinnati, adjourned, yesterday, to meet in Baltimore on the third Monday in September, 1871, after voting to change the name of the Convention to the National Commercial Convention.

A number of appointments, by the Collector of Customs in this City, were, yesterday, confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A postal convention has been entered into by our Government with the Colonial Government of New-Zealand for the transmission of the mails between San Francisco and New-Zealand, by means of the Colonial mail packets. The convention takes effect Dec. 1, 1870, and establishes an international letter postage of twelve cents for each single rate, prepaid. Another postal convention has been concluded with the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia on the same basis as that with the Dominion of Canada, and one also with the Republic of Salvador.

There was heavy frost all over New-England on Thursday night.

Rev. R. E. PATTISON, D. D., of St. Louis, has been appointed President of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, and Rev. E. C. MITCHELL, D. D., at present in charge of the theological department of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., has been appointed to the Professorship of Hebrew and the Old Testament at the same institution.

The deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans, on Thursday, were fifteen.

Yesterday morning was exceedingly cold throughout New-England, and the first heavy frost of the season occurred. At Dover, N. H., the thermometer indicated thirty-seven degrees.

JOHN QUINN, a youth of nineteen years, who pleaded guilty, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to manslaughter in the first degree, in having killed DANIEL MICHAELS by beating him on the head with a shovel, was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years.

To All Honest Democrats.

We wish sincerely that decent Democrats in this City would ask themselves, and as soon as they get an answer ready would let us know, in what way Federal politics are likely to gain by keeping TWEED and his confederates, FISK, GOULD & Co., in the government of this State, and his subordinate, HOFFMAN, in the Executive chair, and his subordinates, BARNARD and CARDOZO, on the Judicial Bench of this City. Why FISK wants to keep the Erie Railroad, and why HOFFMAN wants to be Governor, and why BARNARD and CARDOZO prefer judging in New-York to judging out in Cattaraugus County, and why TWEED likes to be at the head of the Department of Public Works, and live in the Fifth-avenue mansion, and drink his Sunday punch in the "gorgeous" stables, as the *World* says he does—we understand perfectly well. There is nothing inscrutable about the career of these gentlemen. No deepness of insight, or power of analysis, or broadness of comprehension is needed to fathom their motives. Nobody, who comes to the consideration of them, need prepare himself for his work by study or observation. Anybody who can guess why a pig wants to get into a potato-field, or a bear to tear up a cache, or a cat to creep into a cupboard, or why dogs hang round slaughter-houses, is competent to write an exhaustive essay on New-York City politics, and paint the whole Tammany Ring with the hand of a master. So we do not invite any respectable citizen to spend his precious time accounting for them; and the class we address is that large body of honest and industrious Democrats, who, while acknowledging, with shame and sorrow, the rascalities of these gentry, keep on voting for them year after year without the smallest expectation of any share in their plunder, and to whom personally the triumph of the party is of no sort of consequence. They support it as a means and not as an end. They vote for TWEED because they imagine that they will thus keep the Democratic Party in power here, and help to put it in power in Washington.

In other words, they vote the Democratic ticket in the belief that they are thereby "serving the country;" but serving the country is a very vague phrase. Will some of them let us know in detail how the country can be served through such men as TWEED, his Judges, and his Governor? The end of all party organizations is to make the machinery of government cheap and efficient; but TWEED's business—the sole business of his life—is to make it, as far this City is concerned, dear and inefficient, and it is the government of this City which most concerns us who live in it. The Union exists, as far as we are related to it, first and foremost, that we here in New-York may have protection for our lives and property and reputation; for our health, our business; that we may be able to live under the law, and have nothing to hope from any man's favor, or to fear from any man's wrath. But TWEED and his Judges are all interested, to the last degree, in preventing these expectations from being realized. If this City were governed in this way, they would all be poor and obscure men; the mansion in Fifth-avenue would be in the hands of an honest merchant or mechanic; the fountain would cease to flow; the stables would be unwainscotted, and the Sunday punch would probably be consumed in the Bellevue Hospital. To vote for TWEED and HOFFMAN, with the expectation of improving the General Government any more than the City Government, is like training foxes to be watch-dogs, or discharging thieves from custody on condition that they will become temperance lecturers or Sunday-school teachers. Party fidelity may be a very fine thing, and the Republicans very bad men, and a Radical administration objectionable—but in setting things to rights, surely there ought to be some common sense displayed. What is there that government can do for us, that the Ring does not make a business of having as badly done as possible? It corrupts the Judges,—and thus endangers property and life; it introduces frauds into the elections, and thus endangers the whole political public; it steals the public money, and thus increases the taxes. What more than this could the worst Republican Administration do? Will some deluded Democrat let us know?

You see, now, that HOFFMAN has been so a r subjugated that he dare not reform the Judiciary, even to the extent to which the Constitution permits him; and the reason why he does not is, not that he has himself any special liking for judicial corruption—for we believe he made a very fair Judge when he was on the Bench—but that TWEED needs corrupt Judges, and has forbidden HOFFMAN to meddle with them. This is the only explanation of the Governor's conduct consistent with the theory of his sanity, which, we believe, has never been questioned. TWEED's power, you see, grows with his wealth. He has not only control of the Bench, of the Executive, but now of the Democratic Press. Last Winter the principal Democratic organ came out against him with extraordinary fervor, denounced his stealing of the public money, his corruption of the Judges, his election frauds, and the scandalous luxury of his living, not even sparing his "Sunday punch" in his stables. Great expectations were excited by this outburst, but you now perceive that he has the means to stop this kind of attack, and that he has completely muzzled the Democratic Press. The *World* is now his most devoted servant. Can you stand this any longer? Will you let it go any further? We do not ask you for adhesion to Republican opinions, or support of Republican candidates. We simply ask you as decent men, fathers of families, honest mechanics and traders, whether you are prepared to continue the government of this great City—in which we might all, high and low, rich and poor, find so much comfort and beauty—in the possession of a gang of wretched thieves, who, in any other community in the civilized world, would never see a Judge, except from the criminal bar—never enter "a mansion," except after midnight, and through the basement window in the rear.

Can France Accept the Loss of Her Provinces?

In a recent report of the interview between von BISMARCK and M. FAVRE, it is stated that the latter urged, in reply to the Prussian demands for Alsace and Lorraine, that "French honor could not endure the diminution of any of the French territory." The Provisional Government were willing to pay an indemnity for the war expenses, to dismantle the fortresses, and possibly to give up a portion of the French fleet; but the honor of the nation could not bear the loss of their ancient provinces. On this rock, probably, the efforts for peace were wrecked, and rather than yield this point of honor France is given over to devastation and ruin. One account of this celebrated interview reports that von BISMARCK replied that the honor of the French nation was no more sensitive than that of any other nation, and they had often submitted to losses of territory rather than carry on a disastrous war. Whether the Prussian Premier made the retort or not, it contains a substantial historical truth which ought to be considered now by the French leaders.

No doubt the Prussian statesman looked back some sixty years, and recalled the time when the great Emperor of the French had his foot upon the Prussian Kingdom, and no magnanimity on the one side or scrupulous sense of honor on the other, prevented the best provinces of Prussia becoming French. Or possibly he remembered the negotiations fifty-five years ago, which determined the present political form of Europe. He may have recalled that "French honor" was sensitive then to the loss of territory, and yet that the Emperor had to give up half Europe which he had annexed. He must have read how unyielding for many months the French were in their view that the limits of France were the Rhine on the east, and how the diplomat of that day, CAULAINCOURT, threatened, as JULES FAVRE does now, to fight to the last man rather than yield the true French boundary. And yet French honor submitted to the inevitable, and accepted an interior line rather than the famous river, and bore with the loss of innumerable provinces.

Danish honor, too, was sensitive, but it had to endure the loss of Norway, and see its annexation to Sweden. Saxon honor was tender, but Saxony was compelled to lose half its territory. The little Republic of Genoa was proud and irritable, but it saw itself summarily united with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Lombardy was conferred, with as little ceremony, on Austria. Holland and Belgium were manipulated as the Great Powers chose, and Germany was reconstituted. Even British honor submitted to the loss of Java, and the Dutch to that of the Cape Colony and other colonies. In more recent years, Austria has been obliged to give up her wealthy Italian provinces, and France herself has, without the smallest consideration for Italian honor, forcibly annexed Nice and the adjacent country. Within three years, most of the smaller potentates of Germany have been compelled to swallow their scruples of honor, and permit their territories to be incorporated in Germany and Prussia. French honor, no doubt, dictated the upholding of MAXIMILIAN, and keeping possession of Mexico; but sentiment must give place to stern facts, and when the United States appeared on the field, the Emperor quietly retired.

It is very hard, undoubtedly, to be beaten in a great war; but then all nations have at some time experienced this disagreeable fortune, and have accepted the consequences. One natural result of defeat is the loss of territory. What could have been more painful to the proud Sclavonic race, which, for half a century, had never known a defeat, than to accept the dismantling of their finest fortress and the loss of the Black Sea as a naval station? Yet even Russian honor bowed to what could not be avoided, and accepted the disgrace.

If a nation throw down the glove in a great war, she must accept the consequences; and one of them is disaster and a possible loss of provinces. The French nature is not differently constituted from that of other European peoples. What they have so often borne, the great nation must bear. These very provinces were obtained from Germany just as the Germans are seeking now to wring them from France. It is useless for English journals like the *Spectator* to appeal to the higher *morale* and magnanimity of the Prussians. Both nations are alike. They seek all they can get after a victory. It is true that Germany has frequently been cheated of her fair share in the plunder of war, because her destinies were never in her own hands. Now she controls herself, through the shrewdest statesman of modern times, who is not at all likely to let any glamour of sentiment keep his hands from a liberal share of the just spoils of the campaign.

If the cases were reversed, and NAPOLEON were at this moment besieging Berlin, and KING WILLIAM were a prisoner in Versailles, how much consideration would probably be shown by the compeers of M. FAVRE for the "sensitive" German honor? Who would speak then of magnanimity requiring the French not to take the Rhine Provinces, and of the danger and sin of driving Germany to despair, because France wanted Rhenish Prussia beyond the river? All men would say that the King of Prussia did wisely to give up a few Provinces, rather than expose his whole people to invasion, and leave the country stripped bare of every necessary of life. Even in the interest of revenge and honor, they would say it is better to accept the trifling loss and disgrace, and regain strength for another and more fortunate campaign. What are needed now in France are statesmen bold enough to accept the inevitable.

Naturalization Frauds.

The organs of the "Ring" continue to denounce the acts of Congress to prevent frauds in naturalization, and to deny that any frauds have been perpetrated. We beg leave to call their attention to the unimpeachable evidence on this subject given by Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD.

The *Sun* stated, about two weeks since, on the authority, as it said, of Judge BARNARD, that he had never in his life signed more than four thousand naturalization papers. Now, it appears from the records of the Supreme Court, kept in the County Clerk's office, that between the 8th and 23d days of October, 1868, (fourteen working days,) *ten thousand and sixty-three persons* were naturalized in the Court over which Judge BARNARD presided, and on each and every one of these 10,063 separate papers appears the initials, G. G. B.

We do not propose to dispute Judge BARNARD's word, but we cite it to show that in his own Court-room, and necessarily with the connivance and assistance of clerks or officers of the Court, his signature was forged to at least 6,063 judgments, upon all of which certificates of naturalization were issued. Of these 10,063 judgments, 9,711 were on minor applications—that is, by persons who claimed to have arrived in the country before attaining the age of eighteen. In these the production of a "declaration of intention" is dispensed with, the facts of residence for five years, and of being under eighteen at the time of arrival, being proved by a witness, who in each case swears to his personal knowledge of these facts. One Deputy Sheriff swore to such facts in 351 cases. Two notorious Eighth Ward thieves, whose names appear almost weekly in the Police reports, were witnesses, one in sixty-eight cases, the other in 454. In fact, of the whole forty thousand "records of naturalization" manufactured in the Supreme and Superior Courts of this City in the month of October, 1868, less than twenty per cent. are free from palpable evidences of fraud, perjury and forgery. That thousands of certificates were issued of which there is no record whatever is equally certain.

Mr. HOFFMAN is the receiver of these fraudulent votes, and is in the enjoyment of the power stolen from the people by means of the wrongdoing. Will he, or will the tools and organs of the villains whose puppet he is, dare to discuss publicly the means by which he attained his present position? There is not a Democratic paper in the country, not even the venal *World*, which would venture to accept such a challenge.

The Street-Cars.

The car companies have at last met one demand of the traveling public in lowering the fare to five cents within City limits. There is in this concession, even though in a measure forced upon them against their will, an encouraging promise of progress. Perhaps in time they will even come to show some attention to the physical comfort of their passengers, and we shall be permitted to travel on their vehicles in a way more befitting human beings, and less like cattle going to the shambles. In time, too, they may give us, as the rule and not as the exception, conductors who show some acquaintance with the usual decencies of life, and who do not conceive it to be necessary to paw and haul with unwashed hands the ladies and gentlemen whom untoward fortune has transiently brought into their clutches. Altogether, if the companies keep on in this spirit, we may not have to live until the millenium to be able to ride in street-cars which shall be at once cleanly, speedy, not overcrowded, and directed by persons who regard themselves as the servants, and not as the masters of the public.

These things we hope for in the future, not too impatiently. The companies have made a beginning, and with that we must, for a while, content ourselves, so far as regards impositions which it is at all possible to endure. But in one thing endurance has ceased to be endurable, and that is in the countenance given by conductors to the thieves and ruffians who, on certain of the roads, continually, by their blasphemy and obscenity, make the cars unfit for ladies and intolerable for gentlemen. Blasphemy and obscenity, of course, are only the mildest forms of that exuberant vitality of our local rough, which culminates in pillage, violence and murder. But even these playful and merely innocuous eccentricities are sufficient to make the place of their exhibition uncomfortable enough to all persons of delicacy and refinement. On one night last week a Sixth-avenue car was thus defiled by certain blackguards, said to be Central Park hackmen, who went so far as to hustle and severely maltreat a woman who attempted to leave the car to escape their indecencies. The conductor was cowed or in collusion with the offenders, for he did not even remonstrate or call the Police, and the respectable male passengers, as usual in New-York, did not venture to interfere. For outrages of this nature the companies are not, of course, to be held responsible, unless in not appointing more resolute men as conductors, or in failing to hold such as they have to a stricter account. And before the election it is perhaps idle to hope that Mr. TWEED's policemen can be permitted to alienate Mr. TWEED's voters by checking them in their favorite pastimes. But after November, may we not trust that our gracious ruler will see the necessity of curbing the vivacity of his followers, at least in public places where decent men and women are unavoidably thrown into contact with them?

A Misplaced Switch.

"The cause of the accident was a misplaced switch," is the sentence which, almost invariably, forms a portion of the numerous published accounts of railroad accidents. No experienced traveler can doubt that an alarming list might be compiled of "very nearly" accidents, in which a misplaced switch would play an equally prominent part. Without thus increasing the indictment, however, there is enough said about this eminently unfortunate portion of railway mechanism to cause serious uneasiness to that section of the public whose acquaintance with such matters is necessarily intimate. People whose ordinary avocations require them to travel some ten or twenty miles daily are becoming as nervous as the temperament of our proverbially risk-daring countrymen permits. The number of "switches" in a given length of line is gravely computed as a basis for the chances of a possible "telescoping" or "smash-up." The only people to whom the "misplacements" are matters of apparent indifference are the railroad companies' directors—a feeling which, it may be devoutly hoped, will change into active interest so soon as some pending actions are brought to an issue, and the losses by homicidal carelessness throughout the year are reckoned up.

In nine cases out of ten such accidents are strictly preventable. A "misplaced" switchman is the cause to whom should be referred the greater part of the killing, wounding and damage to property which accompany his blunders. In some cases he is naturally ignorant or careless; in others overworked and underpaid; at times he is imperfectly instructed. But in very few cases does it happen that the mechanism of the road is the primary cause of disaster. In the accident which occurred a few days ago on the Morris and Essex Railroad, a fireman's hand was smashed, a locomotive and twenty-one cars of one train were reduced to "a heap of ruins," and three cars of another train were thrown off the line. It is, perhaps, comforting to know that rolling stock paid the chief penalty on this occasion; but the question of what would have happened had the "heap" consisted of well-freighted passenger-cars is uncomfortably suggestive.

The Press of this City has time and again remonstrated against the criminal mismanagement which, unfortunately, distinguishes certain lines of railroad, and with but partial effect. In this instance, self-interest may accomplish what a regard for public safety and common humanity is powerless to insure. A few mangled bodies are of but trifling importance; a dead loss of $25,000 or $30,000 worth of rolling stock is a business item of peculiar interest. Upon this fact we rely to secure a thorough reform in railroad matters. An invention known elsewhere would also materially add to the security of passengers in this regard. The movement of the switch-lever pulls a wire turning a fan-signal some four hundred yards nearer the train, and the engineer is thus enabled to see at a glance if the switch is properly set. The expense of such an arrangement, trifling as it is, would probably be objected to, but considering existing conditions of danger, the subject would form a fit subject of legislative enactment. The Erie line might fitly be chosen as the first upon which to try this preventive experiment. Those to whom its services are a necessity will gladly hail any measures which promise to render insurance tickets less necessary objects of daily investment. The destruction of the cars containing a portion of Mr. LENT's circus will probably have created a doubt in the mind of the Company as to whether it would not be cheaper to pay well for highly skilled labor than to employ careless and inefficient servants; and it is highly desirable that this reasoning should be extended to the class who are generally, though not in that particular instance, responsible for the casualties which we have to record. In any case let it be fully understood that "misplaced switches," wherever found, will insure the prompt arrest and punishment of the official to whose carelessness their misplacement is due.

The impossibility of obtaining justice against the Fisk and Gould clique was illustrated afresh yesterday. A suitor was hustled about between Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD, and ultimately obliged to retire from the Court as he entered it, the protests of his counsel, Mr. EVARTS, producing no more effect on Judge BARNARD than rain water on a duck's back. It is a complete farce for any citizen to attempt to obtain his rights against FISK and GOULD, and, as we have conclusively shown this week, the cause of the scandal is mainly Gov. HOFFMAN, who now appeals to the people to give him a fresh lease of office. Democrats themselves have long entertained grave doubts whether it was possible to carry the State this year with the burden of TWEED, Gov. HOFFMAN's master, upon their shoulders. "Let the Ring keep rule here, and New-York State is lost to the Democracy next Fall; the Union is lost in 1872." So said the *World* in February last. It tries to unsay it all now, but its shameless apostacy cannot blind the public to the truth which it uttered a few months ago.

The details given in our special dispatch of the internal condition of Paris under siege, presents the outlines of a vivid picture of intense social unrest. The elements of disorder are coming to the surface, and it will require a strong and firm hand to keep them in check. Let Paris remain true to herself, and she may defy the invaders for a good many weeks to come. Let the spirits of her defenders be damped by the occurrence of civic broils and the presence of a pervasive distrust, and she must fall an easy prey to the first determined attack. Paris seems in this respect an index of the state of France. There is at once an absence of some master-mind to inform her with a determined and steadfast purpose, and the want of a patriotism overmastering enough to render all minor political differences of no account before the hour of national extremity.

M. THIERS is one of the effete statesmen of the age. Amid the politics of the Empire he remained a perpetual reminder of how little France would have gained from an Orleanist régime. Under the Republic he seemed destined to show how the foreign policy of the restored monarchy would be as dangerous as the delusions of the departed Empire. It never seems to have occurred to M. THIERS that France never had any special claim to act on the political Providence of Europe. Hence we find him still justifying his uncompromising hostility to the completion of Italian unity, by the statement that he feared it would encourage the unification of Germany. "Blood and iron" has accomplished the latter fact in a way that ought to convince M. THIERS and all international busybodies, of the necessity of minding their own business.

Belgium seems to have got a sort of white elephant on her hands, in her large quota of French prisoners. The Turcos evidently consider their quarters at Beverloo of a somewhat circumscribed character, and are showing symptoms of insubordination. The Kingdom of LEOPOLD II. probably finds it difficult enough to keep some eighty thousand men of her own upon a war footing, without the disagreeable necessity of feeding some extra thousands of vagrant Frenchmen who invited themselves across the frontier.

It is satisfactory to find that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continues to make steady progress. As a highly essential sphere of labor we would recommend to Mr. BERGH that his officers should take cognizance of the state of the down-town streets, situated in the region, say between the foot of Broadway and Fulton Ferry. Day after day horses are compelled to drag heavily laden produce wagons over a surface which more resembles the first roadway through a forest cutting than the street of a great city. The amount of positive suffering inflicted upon the brute creation by the scandalous neglect of the streets along which are situated our chief warehouses, falls as much within the province of Mr. BERGH as the loss of time it entails, ought to form the subject of accusation by our importers against the misgovernment of this City.

Some years ago, in the course of his ethnological researches, Prof. HUXLEY made intimate acquaintance with the aborigines of Australia—a race which, not excepting the Digger Indians of our Pacific territory, is more degraded than any other, out of Africa, belonging to the human family. When we remember that Prof. HUXLEY possesses this knowledge, it becomes painful to hear that he has lately, and in public, solemnly declared that a walk through the streets of Liverpool had shown him fully as many and as degraded savages as he had seen in the remotest of the British Colonies. "It had been a great shock to him," he said, "to see unwashed, unkempt brutal people, side by side with indications of the greatest refinement and the greatest luxury." The growing savagery of some of the poorer classes in large towns is becoming a frequent and serious topic of discussion in Europe; and, despite the eternally vaunted march of civilization, the diffusion of Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD's "sweetness and light" seems obstinately confined there to the richer and better educated parts of the community.

On the 1st of October, the City railroads, with a single exception, lowered their price to five cents, in accordance with the terms of their charters. This step, enforced by the law, ought now to be voluntarily followed by the omnibus lines and the hackney coaches. Nearly all minor expenses incident to Metropolitan life, are much too high. The proportion of aggregate earnings, absorbed by almost everything, from omnibus fares to a restaurant dinner, is absurdly large. The time has gone by for war prices, whether in great things or in little ones. A hundred dollars for a coat, four or five dollars for a decent dinner, and fifty cents for a pot of tea, might do very well with gold at 150 or 200, but such rates ought now to be obsolete. The shrinkage in prices has not thus far borne a legitimate relation to the fall in gold, and traders of every sort will consult their own true interest by assenting to more reasonable rates.

"Liars Should Have Good Memories."

From the World, Oct. 6.	From the World, March 31.
"The TIMES made an onset on what, in good Jenkins-like dialect, it called the 'magnificent palatial residence,' the 'stables fitted up with imperial splendor,' and the 'colossal fortune' of Mr. TWEED."	"Mr. TWEED was worth less than nothing when he took to the trade of politics, for he was a bankrupt. Now he has great possessions, estimated all the way from five millions of dollars to twice as much. We are sorry not to be able to give his own estimate, but, unluckily, he returns no income. But at least he is rich enough to own a gorgeous house in town, and a sumptuous seat in the country, a stud of horses and a set of palatial stables."

Personal.

Gen. T. W. Sherman, of the United States Army; Hon. F. J. Osgood, of Chicago, and C. W. Reed, of Sacramento, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Marquis de Chambrun, of France; Commander Jas. E. Jewett, of the United States Navy; Hon. W. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Hon. Hugh Littlejohn, of Buffalo, and Hon. G. F. Barrett, of Portland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Mayor Daniel Saunders, of Lawrence, Mass.; Hon. William H. Barnum, of Syracuse; Hon. A. B. Fullman, of Chicago, and Geo. M. Gray, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. R. Ward, of London, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Controller Hulburd, of the Treasury Department, is at the Everett House. Judge Norton, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

Real State of Affairs in Alabama—Prospects in South Carolina—The New Issue of Currency—Preparations for the New Darien Expedition—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The roorback about affairs in Alabama, telegraphed from this city to one of your Democratic contemporaries, last night, has no foundation beyond the facts which appeared in the TIMES dispatches of the 6th inst. Alabama has been for months under the command of Gen. CRAWFORD, as a district in the department commanded by Gen. TERRY, and the President deemed it best for the peace and security of the State to give Gen. CRAWFORD the same power as if he were in command of a separate military district. No protest from the Governor regarding the presence of troops has been received, and none is likely to be. That peace and good order reign at present in the State is owing to the efficient and popular administration of Gov. SMITH, which has compelled the respect of even its bitterest opponents, and not to the policy of violence, bloodshed, and murder, advocated by the Democratic organ of New-York, as a means of producing Democratic victories.

PROSPECTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senator SAWYER, of South Carolina, arrived here last night, on his return to that State. He has been seriously ill for the past four weeks at Malden, Mass., but is sufficiently recovered to travel. His advices from South Carolina are to the effect that the Republicans will carry the State by a large majority, and elect three if not all of the Congressmen.

PERSONAL.

E. G. EVANS was today appointed Register of the Land Office at Booneville, Mo., in place of WILLIAM WEBST, one of the bolters, removed.

Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, arrived here today.

THE NEW ISSUE OF CURRENCY.

The applications for banking facilities under the law authorizing $54,000,000 new national currency do not yet aggregate one-fifth of that amount, a fact which seems to indicate that the expansionists greatly exaggerated the pressure for more currency, and that the squabble over the redistribution features was entirely unnecessary. It is now the opinion in the Controller's office that this $54,000,000 will be more than sufficient to supply calls for currency from whatever section of the country they may come.

THE NEW DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Commander SELFRIDGE, who has been here for several days in consultation with the naval authorities about renewing his explorations of the Darien routes for a canal across the Isthmus, left to-night for the North. He will return about the middle of November to receive his final instructions, and will sail as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be completed. The composition of the expedition will be about the same as last year. The *Nipsic* is now on her way from the fishing grounds to the Washington Navy-yard to be made ready for this service. Commander SELFRIDGE yet entertains hopes that he may discover a practicable route, although the general opinion of the members of his expedition is unfavorable. Capt. SHUFELDT, commanding the Tehuantepec expedition, will sail in the *Kansas* early next week, and will probably touch at Vera Cruz on his way.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INTEREST CLAIM.

On the 8th of July, 1870, Congress passed a law making payment to the State of Massachusetts for interest paid by her on money expended by said State on account of the war with Great Britain in 1812 and 1815, making an appropriation therefor of some $678,362. In 1820, when Maine became a separate State, the State of Massachusetts transferred one-third of this claim to that State. Both States have transferred their claims to the European and North American Railway Company of Maine to aid in the construction of said railway. In accordance with the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the said claim for the uses above mentioned, and is directed to issue certificates of denominations not less than $100,000, to run five years, at an annual interest of four per cent. These bonds will be ready and be issued to the Treasurer of Maine, in trust for the Company, on the 1st of November. The bonds were printed in the Note-printing Bureau of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CONFIRMATIONS.

A number of nominations for the position of store-keepers and inspectors in the New-York Custom-house, forwarded by the Collector of that port, were today confirmed by Secretary BOUTWELL, and the appointments will consequently be made.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Major JAMES HAGERTY, MICHAEL SCANLON (editor of the *Irish Republic*) and JOHN KEARNEY, arrived here today as a committee from the Irish Republican Central Club of New-York, to ascertain the effect of a petition they sent to the President a week ago, asking for the pardon of Gen. O'NEIL and the Fenian associates now in prison. They ascertained that the President will this week issue an order in compliance with their petition, and the request of numerous others, including many who also disapproved of the late Fenian raid.

There will be no general order or pardon issued with regard to the release of the Fenians now imprisoned in this country because of the violation of the Neutrality laws. Whatever pardons may be granted, will be made out singly. The papers in several cases are already being prepared at the Attorney-General's office for the signature of the President.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 1:

New-York	$3,364,872
Boston	487,348
Philadelphia	147,800
Baltimore	145,920
San Francisco, Sept. 2 to 24	786,944
Total	$4,931,873

A LAND OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

E. G. EVANS has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Boonville, Mo.

THE SACO AT LISBON.

The Navy Department has been officially informed of the arrival at Lisbon, on Sept. 12, of the United States steam

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE.

The Secession Element of Tennessee Democracy on the Aggressive—Its Spirit and Purposes as Illustrated in Conventions and by Party Leaders—Andrew Johnson and the Conservative Union Element on the War-Path—The Situation in East Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 30, 1870.

No sooner has the ascendency of Democracy in Tennessee been assured beyond doubt, than the spirit and purposes of its organization are boldly developed. The adoption of the new Constitution and the qualification of a Supreme Court thereunder in full sympathy with the party, are the guarantees for future ascendency which have provoked the defiant, aggressive spirit of the ex-rebel element in the party. The country has well understood the revolutionary and disorganizing spirit of the National Democracy, as shown by its undisguised war upon the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, but the people were hardly prepared to believe that a State Convention and recognized party leaders would at this day dare to deny the final settlement of the doctrine of secession, a principle which was the very foundation of the war. But, nevertheless, such has been the developments of the past few weeks in Tennessee. About the 1st of the month a State Convention met at Nashville to nominate a candidate for Governor and proclaim a platform of principles for the party. It was almost entirely composed of ex-rebel officers, and was entirely controlled in that spirit. The platform of resolutions put forth boldly demands from the General Government a recognition of the sovereign rights of the States. The nominee of the Convention, pressed through by acclamation, was Gen. JNO. C. BROWN, who was a prominent officer in the rebel army. Such was the *personnel* and spirit of the Convention. Well, it now appears from the testimony of ANDREW JOHNSON and Col. COLYAR, one of the unsuccessful aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination, that the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention had two sets of resolutions presented for their consideration. One set, known as the Greenville-Johnson resolutions, fully and unequivocally recognized that the doctrine of secession was settled finally by the results of the war. The other set ignored the whole secession question, but significantly demanded for the States a recognition of their "sovereign rights." The Committee spurned the Johnson resolutions, but adopted the sovereign States Rights set. COLYAR charges, in a letter published after the Convention, in which he announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor, that two of this Committee on Resolutions were of the same Committee in the Convention in 1865, and there fought against resolutions admitting the secession question finally settled. Mr. JOHNSON, in a speech made at Gallatin, in Middle Tennessee, openly charges that the Convention boldly proclaimed the doctrine of secession and refused to recognize the results of the war, and that such a course was ruinous to the prospects of the Democracy North, and dangerous to the future peace of the State. He has publicly refused to support the nominee of the Convention, and proclaimed war against the rebel element of the party. When we consider the character of the leading men of the party—whose names made up, in a large measure, the roster of HOOD's army—when we consider that their Convention studiously and publicly refused to recognize secession as settled, but on the contrary talk of "sovereign" rights, in the same spirit they did in 1861—when we consider that in the Convention the entire Union Conservative element of the State was ignored, we are certainly justified in looking with alarm and suspicion upon the future purposes of the party.

INTEMPERATE SPEECHES OF PARTY LEADERS.

But it is not alone in the State Convention that such a spirit was predominant. A few weeks ago in the Congressional Nominating Convention in the Third District, composed in part of East Tennessee counties, a like spirit ruled in the deliberations of the party. A Col. COMBS, of White County, made a speech to the delegates defining his position as follows, as reported in his own party paper:

"I am not a Republican. I am not a Radical. I thank God for it. I am a rebel, and I am proud of it. [Applause.] A Conservative is a man that is on the fence. I repeat, that I am no Radical, no Republican, I am no Conservative, I am a Rebel-Democrat! [Applause.] If anybody wants to make anything out of that, let them hump themselves. I am not afraid to say where I stand."

In the same Convention the contest for the nomination for Congress lay between Col. JAMES, an ex-Union officer, and a Col. GARRETT. The Convention had balloted some fifteen times without a result, when Capt. DUFFY, of the Carthage *Vidette*, thus addressed the Convention:

"I urge the Convention to vote for Col. A. E. GARRETT, a man who wore the blue and fought me during the war, but who since the war has worn the gray in his heart, and who, I believe, is now as good a rebel as I am."

This indorsement was sufficient, and on the next ballot GARRETT was nominated and accepted. In some portions of the State the Democrats are discussing the question whether or not to send men to Congress who can take the iron-clad oath. A large portion of the party oppose sending such men, and their reasons are given by a correspondent of the Memphis *Ledger*, as follows:

"No man who can take the iron-clad oath is worthy to represent the people of Tennessee, and if such a man be nominated he will not receive the hearty support of the Democracy, and defeat and shame will be our portion. We are tired of trimmers and negative men."

Further on the same writer says:

"In the name of common sense, send no man to represent us who can swear that he never gave aid or comfort or sympathy to the South in her struggle for freedom."

These are some of the expressions illustrating the spirit and purposes of Tennessee Democracy, and I commend them to the consideration of reflecting men North. Those who believe that the Democracy of the South are ready in good faith to admit the results of the war, or that we can yet, with safety, permit that party to gain control of the General Government, may find food for study in this development of the slumbering fires that need but countenance and license to spread and give us further trouble.

STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

In this bold aggressive policy of the Democracy, the Republicans of Tennessee find some ground for hope. The recent elections have already shown that in East Tennessee we are stronger than for years, and the disaffection of the whole Conservative Union element, headed by JOHNSON, we hope is but the beginning of a rupture which must prove irreconcilable and general. There are thirty thousand of this class of Conservatives in Tennessee who will not support BROWN for Governor, or vote with the Democracy in local elections. Gen. STURGEFIELD, late Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has denounced the whole movement as dangerous and revolutionary. It is difficult to tell just now what course JOHNSON and COLYAR and their supporters will take; but one thing is certain, and that is, they will not support the new element, or give it any countenance. The Brown party represents almost the whole rebel party in the State, and is still strong enough to control. It is this assurance that makes them so intolerant and uncompromising to the Union element of the party. JOHNSON is very bitter, and says the men now spurning him are carrying about in their pockets his pardons.... The Republican nominee, Hon. W. H. WIZEMER is canvassing the State, and will poll a largely increased vote.... The re-election of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD from this district is absolutely certain—he is stronger, today, in his district than ever before.... The answer of Senator BROWNLOW to the Hamilton-Booker Native Southern Union Men Convention, which they proposed to hold in this city, is a withering document, and it, together with the comments of the *Chronicle* of this city, will probably nip it in the bud. OMEGA.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Additional nominations have been made for Congressmen in the following districts:

NEW-YORK.—Thirty-first District, NORMAN M. ALLEN, Democrat; WALTER L. SESSIONS, by another wing of the Democratic Party.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Third District, GILBERT TWITCHELL, Republican. (Renominated.) Second District, OAKES AMES, Republican. (Renominated.)

MISSOURI.—First District, ERASTUS WELLS, Labor Reform nominee, by the Democrats. Ninth District, Judge A. KING, by the Democrats.

TENNESSEE.—Memphis—A colored man, named EVANS, by the Republicans.

ILLINOIS.—Second District, J. C. STOCKTON, by the Prohibitionists.

WISCONSIN.—Fifth District, JOSEPH STRINGHAM, by the Democrats, to fill vacancy caused by the declination of ANTON KLAUS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Eleventh District, Hon. WM. DAVIS, of Stroudsburg, by the Republicans.

VIRGINIA.—First District, JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, by the Conservatives; Second District, R. B. BOLLING, by the Conservatives.

GEORGIA.—Second District, RICHARD A. WHITLEY.

KENTUCKY.—Sixth District, Judge WILLIAM E. ARTHUR and THOS. L. JONES, by the two wings of the Democracy.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Citizens' Association.

MR. NATHANIEL SANDS has abused the good nature of the venerable PETER COOPER, President of the Citizens' Association, so far as to induce him to send us for publication a series of resolutions passed by the Association in April last, in which they express their continued confidence in the aforesaid SANDS and the other agents in their employ. We published these resolutions at the time, and see no reason why we should be called upon to repeat them now. If they are offered as an argument to show that there is at the present time no dissatisfaction among the members of the Citizens' Association with regard to the management of that concern, we must regard it, in the language of the lawyers, as a non *sequitur*. Mr. COOPER has, indeed, been persuaded to add to the April resolutions the following rather vague sentence, which the reader can take for what it is worth:

"Since the passage of these resolutions Mr. SANDS and the other officers and agents of the Association have been and are zealously and faithfully engaged in a course of efforts to promote the substantial welfare of the City; and in the work of the Association have continued to deserve and receive the confidence and approval of its members."

It is refreshing to learn that Mr. SANDS is engaged in a "course of efforts to promote the substantial welfare of the City," and if the Citizens' Association appreciate that kind of work, and are willing to pay for it, no one will begrudge them the luxury; but we must be permitted to tell them that to everybody outside of the Citizens' Association the course of Mr. SANDS' efforts seems to tend exclusively to promote the substantial welfare of the SANDS family.

Ninth Ward Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club—Addresses by Sigismund Kaufman, H. D. Lapan, Chas. S. Spencer, and Others.

The regular weekly meeting of the Ninth Ward Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club was held, last evening, at the Bleecker Building. The President of the Society, Mr. GEORGE LAYLAND, having declared the meeting opened for business, introduced SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, who, exhorting the Republicans to renewed and untiring efforts in this canvass, said: You are called upon this Fall to see that a fair vote is polled in the City and County of New-York. Hitherto you have been robbed of your dearest right—the franchise; and now if you don't make the effort to recover it, the Government of the whole country will be totally destroyed. If you will be active from this moment until the election day, you will have a fair ballot; and it is your bounden duty to see among yourselves that such shall be the case on the 8th of November next. Let there be no impediment thrown in the way of any man who has a right and has a desire to vote. See that the ballot-box be kept intact. It is impossible in this Democratic City for the Republicans unaided to elect their county officers. You must convince the country that you are working to break up the Tammany system of stuffing the ballot-box and repeating, or you can hope for the earnest co-operation of the voters therein, in sweeping away the Tammany Ring Government and purifying the City of New-York. Your opponents are industriously laboring to re-elect Gov. HOFFMAN, who also looks ambitiously forward to the Presidential chair. Let us, true Republicans, counteract his supporters in such a successful manner as to convince JOHN T. HOFFMAN that it will be useless for him to look for his nomination at the next National Convention.

Addresses were made by Hon. H. D. LAPAN, C. S. SPENCER, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Our Economical City Council—How Our Taxes are Reduced and the City and State Run in Debt.

The Eleventh Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club met last night at No. 297 Broadway, indorsed the State ticket, and invited the co-operation of all Republicans in the district in securing its election. Messrs. WHITE, LATHROP and GARRISH were appointed a Committee to take the necessary steps to compass this end.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the corruption and extravagance of our present State and Municipal Governments, as illustrated by an increase of taxes, an increase of idle and vagabond office-holders, with an increase of salary not earned, and an increase of crime, calls aloud for condemnation at the hands of every good citizen in the land, and we will do all in our power to wipe out and utterly to exterminate this horde of officials, who eat out our substance, and make the Government of the City and State a hissing and a by-word in the land.

Resolved, That we have abiding faith in the wisdom, integrity and economy of the Administration of President GRANT, under whose careful guidance the national debt is annually extinguished; taxes new and unusual in their character, but made necessary by the great, wicked and unreasonable rebellion, have been largely reduced, and peace and prosperity have again returned to bless the whole land. The malice and envy of his detractors cannot win from him the confidence and affection of the American people.

Resolved, That our candidates for State officers need no commendation at our hands. We can in confidence challenge the closest scrutiny into the public and private life of each. Though they may be maligned by unscrupulous demagogues, they will be vindicated by the people at the polls in November by a triumphant election, and we pledge ourselves, each to the other, to do all in our power to secure that result.

Judge WHITE, in speaking of our City Government, said that the canal receipts had decreased over a million dollars, while the expenses had increased more than a million last year, so that the State lost two millions, and if this process continues, instead of the canals bringing a revenue they will run us in debt. The local taxes are assumed to be cut down, but the assessments have been increased, and there are over $100,000,000 worth of improvements to be taxed also, so that the taxes are in the aggregate three-quarters per cent. higher than ever before.

Mr. SAMUEL J. GLASSBY and others also addressed the meeting.

Fourteenth Ward Working Men's Central Union—Grand Republican Demonstration—Plain Speaking About the Ring.

The Working Men's Union of the Fourteenth Ward held a special ratification meeting last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. The hall was crowded to the doors. WM. J. VANCE, President, occupied the chair. A number of pamphlets published by the Union Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C., entitled *Land and Labor*, proving the benefits of the "Grant land policy," were distributed among the audience. After a few remarks from the Chairman,

JOHN HICKLEE addressed the audience in a speech of great vigor. He was very forcible and unsparing in his denunciations of the Tammany Ring for their political delinquencies.

Col. GEO. W. SUTTON, after a brief but telling speech, submitted a series of resolutions, in the reading of which he was repeatedly interrupted by loud bursts of applause. The resolutions charged the Tammany Ring with enriching themselves and their friends at the public expense and keeping the City overtaxed for their own benefit. The working men pledge themselves to support the Republicans, in order to oppose "those piratical scoundrels," and to do so effectually they will support the Republican ticket agreed to at Saratoga.

About a dozen men started up to second the resolutions, and they were carried by acclamation.

JOSEPH H. MCGLORE spoke of Col. W. R. ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for the Ward, as a smooth-spoken politician who coined Pentanami into dollars.

HUGH COLEMAN gave an instructive account of the doings of the principal Democratic leaders, and showed how it was they became rich. He was especially severe on HOFFMAN and TWEED, the former for his [illegible] of Mr. MARVIN [illegible] the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Queens County, met on Tuesday, but adjourned to Oct. 12, without action. The adjournment was caused by the appearance of a pretended delegation from Flushing, consisting of many of those who were defeated at the late primary there, and led by REUS. W. DOWNING, a Congressman-elect from that place. The gentlemen were opposed to the nomination of Hon. WM. TURNER, the regular candidate from Flushing. The adjournment is of interest to Republicans, because, should the claims of Flushing, as represented by Mr. TURNER, be disregarded, after the other two towns have had the Assemblyman for five years, and the nomination was conceded to Flushing, so much indignation will be felt in that town at the injustice, that a good Republican candidate can easily be elected by Flushing votes, and the same disaffected vote would probably insure a Republican Sheriff.

A well-attended meeting was held last night by the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association. Mr. J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., presiding. Speeches were made by Hon. Sigismund Kaufman, G. W. Bungay, Daniel Sullivan, Solomon Spitzer and G. S. M. McWaters.

The Hudson County Tammany men who met last week, had another meeting, last night, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, for the purpose of taking steps to perfect an organization. JOHN MCPHERSON and others were present. The session was a short one.

The Democratic Convention for the Third Assembly District of Hudson County, N. J., met last night, at Nos. 144 and 146 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. The names of Messrs. DORENUS, HAYDEN and MURPHY were presented. Twenty-nine ballots were had, and the Convention adjourned, at a late hour, to Monday night, without having fixed upon any candidate.

GENERAL NOTES.

RICHARD D. WHITLEY has been nominated for Congress, by acclamation, in the Second Georgia District.

WM. JOHNSON, and JOHN Q. A. KING, are urged by their respective friends as candidates for Governor of Kentucky.

Nearly all the Democratic newspapers in Missouri have declared in favor of J. GRATZ BROWN for Governor.

Miss FANNY MOORE, of Augusta, Me., is to be a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds in Kennebec County.

The colored Republicans of Newburg have an efficient campaign club, and are working hard for the election of WOODFORD and KAUFMAN.

The *True Georgian* thinks that a visit from President GRANT at this time would prove a blessing to the Republican Party in Georgia.

The Republicans are doing good work in the closely-contested districts of Pennsylvania. The prospects of success look more favorable every day.

Hon. WM. B. STOKES, of Tennessee, has written to a friend in Washington to say that he is now able to sit up, and that he will be a candidate for re-election.

In one district in Nebraska eighty voters have to travel from thirty to sixty miles in order to deposit their ballot, and they anxiously ask for a voting place nearer home.

The Democracy of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Congressional District seem to have entered into a treaty offensive and defensive with the Republican disorganizers.

The candidates for the Indiana Senatorship in place of Mr. MORTON, are Gen. GRESHAM, who is a candidate for Congress in the First District, Judge OTTE, Gen. NELSON, Minister to Mexico, and Col. CUMBACK.

The recent registration of voters throughout Maryland shows that some 36,000 names of colored male citizens have been added to the voting population. The offices of registration remain open the fourth Saturday of October for corrections. In Baltimore City, Alleghany County and Baltimore County the offices will be open for three days, but in the remainder of the State but two days.

The (Chicago *Republican* says: "The Democracy of the Fourth, Illinois, District are not satisfied with the catch they made in nominating P. L. CARLE, Esq., for Congress. He is absent on a pleasure tour in Europe, and the most they have been able to get out of him is, that "if elected, he would serve!" This by telegraph. Not a word about the $50,000, or remainder of the principles.

The bolting Republicans who assembled at Schenectady, recently, and nominated Rev. SAMUEL MCKEAN for Congress, to oppose JAMES M. MARVIN in the Eighteenth District, have adopted a set of resolutions in which they set forth that the nomination of Mr. MARVIN was the result of fraud, and could not consequently be binding on the party. "We do this," say the bolters, "because Mr. MARVIN is not himself a loyal Republican, having sympathized with JOHNSON in 1866; countenanced hostility to Col. JAMES B. MCKEAN, the candidate for Secretary of State, in 1867; opposed the election of Gen. FRENCH as the Republican nominee for District-Attorney in Saratoga County in 1868; and openly bolted the candidates for Senator and Member in 1869, lending himself personally to the work of debauching Republicans into the support of ISAIAH BLOODSAW SEYMOUR AINSWORTH, well knowing that the effect of his course was to help elect a Democratic Legislature that would repeal the Registry law, and fortify Tammany in its ill-gotten power."

Immigration at the Port of Boston—Comparison with Previous Years.

The Boston *Post* of the 5th inst. says: "The General Agent of the Board of State Charities, who is superintendent of alien passengers for the port of Boston, reports the number of immigrants arriving here in the year ending Oct. 1, 1870, as 50,068—the largest number ever received here in one year. For the previous year, ending Oct. 1, 1869, 38,414 immigrants landed here; there was therefore an increase this year of 9,654. Of the 50,068 immigrants this year, 36,724 were males and 13,344 females—that is, forty-four per cent., or a little more than two-fifths, were women and girls, and fifty-six per cent., not quite three-fifths, were men and boys. Of the whole number, 8,650, or more than a fifth part, were fifteen years old and under; 11,618 were between fifteen and twenty-five; 10,378 were between twenty-five and fifty, and only 1,448 were over fifty years old. More than three-fifths, or 18,348, were under twenty-five, which was probably about the average of all. The greatest number from any one country came from Ireland—21,321; 9,378 were English, 1,[illegible] Scotland, 144 from Wales, and 3,[illegible] from the Provinces; making a total of 34,[illegible], or more than two-fifths of the whole from the British Isles. From Germany came 2,341, from the [illegible] Sweden 651, from [illegible] France 195, Holland 140, Switzerland 11, [illegible] Africa 62, Poland 46, Denmark 31, Spain 31, Africa 24, Russia 12, Belgium 11, other countries 8. The immigration from Germany has almost entirely ceased since the war."

POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

Postage to New-Zealand, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia and the Republic of Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The announcement is made by order of the Postmaster-General, a postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the Colonial Government of New-Zealand, establishing an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and New-Zealand as well as by such other means of direct mail steam-ship transportation as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Postal Departments of the two countries. This convention will be carried into operation on the 1st of December, 1870, and establishes an international letter postage of twelve cents, (six pence,) per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction thereof, the payment of which is compulsory, and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charge in the other.

Letters posted unpaid, or prepaid any amount less than one full single rate of postage cannot be forwarded. But insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection or delivery. Each country is to collect its own postage only on printed matter of all kinds, whether sent or received at the following rates, viz: United States postage on newspapers is fixed at two cents each, and on all other articles of printed matter four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof whether sent or received.

The New-Zealand postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter sent to or received from the United States are the same as charged for domestic postage by the laws and regulations of that colony. Provision is made for their transit through the United States as well as the conveyance by United States mail-packets of the correspondence in closed mails, which the New-Zealand Post-office may desire to transmit by way of the United States to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America; and it is also provided that prepaid letters from foreign countries, received and forwarded from the United States to New-Zealand, shall be delivered in mid colony free of all charges whatsoever; and that letters received in New-Zealand from the United States, addressed to any place in Australia, will be forwarded to its destination subject to the same conditions as are applicable to a correspondence originating in New-Zealand and addressed to those colonies. New-York, Boston and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to or received from New-Zealand under the provisions of this convention. The mail packets of the Colonial line, plying between San Francisco and New-Zealand, make their departures regularly from San Francisco on the 10th of each month. In addition to this convention, it may be remarked that the establishment of a direct line of steamers between San Francisco and New-Zealand, brings the British mails to Australia and the other colonies in Oceanica quicker than by way of the Suez Canal, and, therefore, the British Post-office avails itself of those advantages to forward its closed mails from and to those colonies by way of the United States.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence with those Colonies on the same basis as that adopted in the postal convention with the Dominion of Canada. This convention, which goes into immediate operation, establishes a combined single rate of international letter postage of six cents per each half-ounce or under, if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid, to be collected on delivery. Letters which have been prepaid less than one full single rate of postage are to be transmitted as wholly unpaid; but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid will be forwarded charged with the deficit postage only, for collection on delivery. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever. Letters posted in either country for delivery in the other may also be registered, provided the full postage chargeable thereon, together with a registration fee of five cents be paid at the mailing office. Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other articles of printed matter are to be charged with the regular domestic rates of postage, to and from the frontier line in the United States, and in the provinces respectively. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are Boston, New-York, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Olympia, Washington Territory.

REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

A postal convention establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Republic of Salvador has been concluded, and will be carried into immediate operation. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence between the two countries by the land route of communication, via the Isthmus of Panama, comprising letters, newspapers and printed matter of every kind, and originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other. The rates of postage hereafter to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence posted in this country, and addressed to the Republic of Salvador, or posted in that country and received in the United States, are as follows: On letters, first, ten cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under; second, on newspapers, and uncealed circulars, two cents each; third, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers, one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. It is particularly to be observed that the above postage charges on correspondence of all classes, must be fully prepaid at the letter office on matter sent, and collected at the office of delivery on matter received. Any correspondence, therefore, posted unpaid, or insufficiently paid, cannot be forwarded. These rates are not in full to destination, the Republic of Salvador levying and collecting a postage charge on each article of correspondence, whether sent to or received from the United States. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States, are New-York and San Francisco. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after this date.

Interesting to City Tax-payers.

From the New-York Free Press.

At this time there is no subject presented to the people for discussion so vital to their present and future as the bonded debt of the City. It is the sink into which all the financial iniquities of the men who rule and rob the tax-payers are thrown. No man outside of the Ring—the great centre of which is WM. M. TWEED, and around whom revolve in concentric circles RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, PETER B. SWEENY, A. OAKEY HALL, and political satellites of lesser note—can say with certainty what is the exact total of the debs which money-lenders hold against the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York." And yet every dollar of this debt the rent-payers, hard-working men and women, with interest added, it not in the next year, the next Autumn, or the next decade, must at some time pay. Bonds will mature, and unless at exorbitant premiums money is borrowed where with to redeem them, the taxes that ultimately will be imposed on all who even breathe the air of the City, to take them up, will be enormous.

The debt of New-York is growing apace. Every year sees millions of dollars added to it; and that upon the almost irresponsible action of men who are too ignorant, if not too corrupt, to know or care how deeply the City may be financially compromised, if only their actions are, while in power, screened from the public eye. The manner in which this debt is increased is pregnant with a thousand evils. It encourages—we say encourages, from the facility with which money can be borrowed in the market on the credit of the corporation—men to commit acts which in mufinancial and governmental circles would be looked upon and punished as heinous offences against the State, against society, against good morals. When a week or two ago the "Board of Aldermen as a Board of Supervisors" fixed the rate of taxation on real and personal estate at $2 25 (2¼ per cent.) on every $100, the organs of the Ring sent up a general shout, in which it was attempted to convince the people how very cheaply they were governed—the tax per capita (including both sexes and all ages of inhabitants) being a little over $24—supposing the population to be in the neighborhood of 900,000.

At this time we need not enter into any discussion upon the "cheapness" with which we are compelled to keep the state of a great City, and pave our precious necks bent in obeisance to law—but we may ask, if, beyond $23,000,000 or $24,000,000 annually, we are not called upon to pay further tithe? Beyond this sum, millions are expended—rather squandered—in the name of the City, which are quietly added to its debt, and which ten, twenty or thirty years hence must, after some fashion, be liquidated. Occasionally, fictitious statements of this debt are set before the public; and sometimes intimations are given that it is rapidly decreasing through good management, and that ultimately, so "exceedingly economical" are the men who have grown "poor" in the public service, will be wholly extinguished. It is thus our tax-payers are cheated, while they are made to believe that never was a city so admirably governed. Partisans in the heat of an election canvass may not stop to question the capacity or the morality of their candidates; but in these hours when the people are at liberty to inquire into the character of their public servants, they should ask them to give an [illegible] of their stewardship. [illegible] compared to a [illegible] there are many [illegible] and the burdens [illegible] even to those who have [illegible] invested. Now, if the men [illegible] masters busily betray their [illegible] and while squandering the money [illegible] them run deeply in debt, would they not commit a great moral wrong? Would they not, with them be more than a mere breach of faith?

The debt of the City of New-York, we repeat, will, in a few years, unless some means are taken to check its growth, become too burdensome to bear. The people will surely break down under it. There is but one way in which it can be checked, and that is by our citizens coming up together to the polls, and as one man declaring they will be no longer ruled by men who are so insately corrupt that they trample with contempt upon, and deliberately trample under their feet, the laws framed to secure to society, and the fiats of God ordered for the moral welfare of the human race. We would be very far from say that Mr. CONNOLLY, if not utterly forgetful of himself, will present the people with a sworn statement of the City's indebtedness without any qualifications, explanations or concealment. He will thus do more to redeem his reputation from the turpitude in which it is now steeped, than by his social, political or financial not possible to him—and, among other things, he should give the number and amount of the bonds issued, and to whom, since his master, WILLIAM M. TWEED, assumed, as Commissioner of Public Works, to control the City through all its departments.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MISS KELLOGG'S GRAND CONCERT.

We take pleasure in again calling public attention to Miss KELLOGG's concert, which takes place to-night at the Academy. Miss KELLOGG's high artistic position, her fine talents and her wide popularity will, no doubt, have their proper effect on the occasion. It is, however, pleasant to know that the surroundings of New-York's favorite prima donna will be altogether worthy. The concert gives promise of being a thoroughly good one. Signori FILIPPI and RAPPOLDI are to sing, and the magnificent piano-forte playing of Mr. WERLI will again delight his admirers. The Philharmonic Orchestra, under Mr. BERGMANN, will give a rich and sonorous background to the entertainment, and Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY will conduct during other parts of the programme. Miss KELLOGG's efforts will thus be admirably seconded, and we cannot doubt will appear to the fullest advantage. We trust that the occasion will prove in all respects worthy of her merits.

MLLE. NILSSON'S SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CONCERTS.

The seventh concert of Mlle. NILSSON was, like the former ones, splendid in programme, execution and in the fashion and numbers of the audience. Twelve pieces constituted the programme, of which HANDEL's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," VERDI's "Tacea la Notte" ("Trovatore") and the "Betly" cavatina of DONIZETTI were the selections heard from Mlle. NILSSON. Of the first grand effort we have already spoken. The second was received with much pleasure. To the "Betly," however, the palm must be accorded as the chief and most unequivocal success of the evening. Mlle. NILSSON sang this cavatina magnificently and was rapturously encored. Signor BELLIGNONI sang the favorite romanza from "L'Africaine," and, with Miss CARY and M. VERGER, the trio from "Il Barbiere," with his best fire and accuracy; and Miss CARY deepened the excellent impression she has made by a remarkably fine performance of the contralto song "Nobil Signor," from the "Huguenots." Mr. VERGER'S added greatly to the gratification of the audience by his splendid execution, and the vast assemblage dispersed in the best humor, to the massive strains of the "Coronation March" in the "Prophete." The eighth concert was given last evening. Steinway Hall was filled to overflowing. Mlle. NILSSON repeated the ballad of the "The King of Thule," and the "Jewel Song," from "Faust," and sang for the first time the soprano's share of the mistrore from "Il Trovatore," and the ballad, "Auld Robin Gray." The usual enthusiasm, and the usual tendency to transform the platform into a parterre of rarest flowers was displayed. The final matinee of the present series is to be given at the Steinway Hall today, at 1 o'clock.

Theatrical.

SEEBACH MATINEE.

Mme. SEEBACH will appear for the first time at a matinee this afternoon, assuming for the last time the part of *Mary Stuart*, so admirably filled by her a few nights ago.

Business.

Messrs. J. BAUER & Co., the agents of Wm. KNABE & Co., have recently made a large addition to their warerooms by taking in another entire floor of their already vast premises, No. 881 Broadway, to meet the unprecedented demand for the popular Knabe Piano. The history of these pianos is, indeed, a mechanical as well as a mercantile success. For thirty-five years they have steadily advanced in public favor and estimation until they are now deemed a necessity for the success of every well regulated concert and operatic company, and this assertion will prove a fact by their use in the coming season in musical circles and public entertainments, to the exclusion of the numberless counterfeits that have so long afflicted the ears of our metropolitan audiences. We notice with extreme pleasure the success obtained by the Knabe Piano, as it is a success founded upon merit alone, and all the more deserved in securing its pre-eminence unpurchased.—*Tribune.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
FALL OVERCOATS AND FALL SUITS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS,
NEW STYLES.
—*Advertisement.*

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

LATEST WAR AND GENERAL NEWS.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS READINGS.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Oct. 9, will be an unusually interesting paper. It will contain the VERY LATEST EUROPEAN WAR NEWS, received by cable from our London News Bureau, and from the agents of the Associated Press, and by mail from our various correspondents abroad;

Other TELEGRAPHIC NEWS from all parts of the world, received up to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning;

Special articles expressly prepared for this edition of the TIMES, prominent of which is one entitled OLD NEWSPAPERS; Origin and Early History of Journalism in New York; The First Newspaper in the Metropolis; One of the Earliest Libel Suits; The Papers of the Revolutionary Era; Subsequent Increase, &c.;—

Another on a timely subject, headed, "REDUCE THE STAGE FARES," and giving some facts and figures for the consideration of the public; the relative merits of City cars and omnibuses; reminiscences of the olden time; the expenses of the past and of the present compared, &c.;—

Also, the usual quantity of literary readings, under the familiar head line, "Current Literature," including a STORY, and entertaining and readable extracts from the newest domestic and foreign magazines, literary papers and books;—

The musical and theatrical news and gossip of the week, at home and abroad, with announcements of promised new attractions;—

The latest local political and general news; military notes; summaries of foreign and religious news, &c., &c.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation. It goes among the best classes of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, and is doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is, consequently, an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received at the TIMES Publication Office by 8 this evening, to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest, of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European readers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading hotels in Europe.

S. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is Agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in London.

[illegible] Certificate of Stock in gold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus succeeding into another, until the accompanying cough becomes useless and confirmed, straining and rending the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of consuming cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now constantly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be constantly cured the first its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects! Coughs and colds, pulmonary, bronchial and asthmatic affections are speedily cured by that standard preparation, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by promptly resorting to it all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BARBER—MCFARLAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Louisville, Ky., by Rev. Dr. T. McFee, WM. P. BARBER, of Brooklyn, to Miss MAGGIE MCFARLAND, of Louisville.

FAY—WOODS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Marriott, JULIUS AUGUSTUS FAY, of Elizabeth, N. J., to ANNA SPENCER, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. M. Wood, of Morristown.

KELLOGG—OTIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. Ritchie, CHAS. G. KELLOGG, Jr., to ELIZABETH K. W. OTIS, daughter of A. W. Otis, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

KISSAM—GARMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Gideon F. Blake, D. Wyckoff Kissam, to Catharine V. Garman, daughter of Hon. Hendrick B. Garman, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

AUCHMUTY-LOSS.—On the 6th inst., MRS. ANN A. AUCHMUTY-LOSS, relict of the late Hugh Auchmuty-Loss

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Oct. 7, was of a more important character than usual, City property to the amount of $132,350 being disposed of. The attendance was large, and the trading upon the various lots of real estate offered quite spirited. The following are the sales of the day: ROBERT A. McGUIRE, under an order of the Supreme Court in partition, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, sold the property on the south-west corner of Liberty and Temple streets, known as Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty, and formerly occupied by A. M. BIRMINGHAM & Co. as a tobacco-store. The premises comprise a five-story brick marble front building, together with two lots, the size of which are as follows: No. 92, 20.4x54.2x irregular; No. 94, 20.3x24.2x25.4x 24.5. The building covers the two lots. The entire property was disposed of to CHAS. SCHLESINGER for $63,000. The price was considered a fair one by the auctioneer, Old Brokers, and other good judges of real estate, but did not come up to the valuation placed upon it by the parties in interest. The property on the south side of Thomas-street, known as Nos. 18 and 20, sold, belonging to the same estate, was next sold under the direction of a two-story and attic brick building upon it, sold for $6,600, and lot No. 20, 17.3x54.7, with a three-story brick building upon it, for $6,050. The exact dimensions of the lots, with the size of buildings, are given in the summary. ROBERT A. McGUIRE also, under the direction of Referee COLEMAN, in a legal sale, disposed of five lots, sold together, on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The plot is 100x98.9, and brought $28,400. MARY E. CORBACK being the purchaser. The valuable lots erected upon the lots nearly covering the entire premises. The property was sold, subject to a lease expiring April 1, 1875, at a rental of $1,750 per annum.

In addition to the above sales, JOSEPH A. LEVY sold a house and lot on the south side of Fifth-street, 100 feet 8½ inches east of Avenue C, for $10,600. The purchaser was F. CORBAIN. These were all the sales made, but, as will be noticed, the amount of property involved was considerable.

Today BINGER, KETCHAM & Co. hold their auction sale at Rye, in Westchester County, when a large number of lots will be offered. The sale begins at 1 P. M., and carriages will be in attendance at the Rye Station, upon the arrival of the New-Haven Railway trains, leaving the depot at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street at 9 and 11½ A. M., for the purpose of conveying the New-York purchasers to the auction grounds. The sale presents advantages for investment, the property being within an hour's ride by rail from New-York.

Full details of the sale held by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, at Scotch Plains, N. J., on Thursday, will be found below. The prices realized for the lots, amounted to an average of forty-five, the property bringing nearly $2,400 per acre. In all, about 120 lots were sold, at the rate of $135 per lot. It is designed to have another of these sales in November, each lot sold was city size, being 25 by 100.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Oct. 7, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story marble-front brick building and 2 lots, s. s., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., No. 92, 20.4x54.2x irr 54.2; No. 94, 20.3x24.2x25.4x24.5, building covering lots $63,000

4-story and attic building and lot, s. s., No. 18 Thomas-st., 20.1 ft. w. of Church-st.; lot 23.11x 54.8x22.4x54.3, house 22.11x22.8x22.8x22.6 6,600

4-story brick building and lot, s. s., Thomas-st., No. 20 Thomas-st.; lot 17.2x54.7x18.8x54.3; house 17.2x3.2x16.7x8.10 6,050

2-story brick stable and 5 lots, s. s. 40th-st., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av.; plot 100x98.9; building nearly covering lot 28,400

By Joseph J. Levy.

House and lot s. s. 5th-st., 105 ft. 8½ in. e. of Avenue C; lot 22.8½x100.10 10,600

Suburban Sales, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870.

SCOTCH PLAINS, (FAIRWOOD STATION,) N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

BLOCK No. 5.

Lot No. 51 Prospect-av., each	$120
Lots Nos. 47 and 48 Prospect-av., each	110
Lots Nos. 46 and 49 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 43 and 44 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 42 and 41 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 40 and 39 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 37 and 38 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 35 and 36 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 27 and 28 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 25 and 26 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 56 and 57 Prospect-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 64 and 1 Prospect-av., each	125
Lots Nos. 63 and 2 Prospect-av., each	125
Lots No. 62 Prospect-av.	100
Lots Nos. 31, 30, 32 and 33 Prospect-av., each	105
Lot No. 4 Prospect-av.	107
Lots Nos. 5 and 6 Valley-av., each	105
Lots Nos. 8 and 9 Valley-av., each	105
Lot No. 7 Valley-av.	105
Lot No. 10 Valley-av.	95
Lots Nos. 11, 12 and 13 Valley-av., each	95
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 Valley-av., each	95
Lot No. 16 Valley-av.	95
Lot No. 115 Valley-av.	95

BLOCK NO. 7.

Lots Nos. 19 and 20 Valley-av., each	90
Lots No. 1 and 2 Mountain-av., each	145
Lot No. 3 Mountain-av.	145
Lots Nos. 4 and 5 Mountain-av., each	140
Lots Nos. 6 and 7 Mountain-av., each	140
Lots Nos. 8 and 9 Mountain-av., each	135
Lots Nos. 10 and 11 Mountain-av., each	140
Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 Mountain-av., each	142
Lots Nos. 31, 60, 59 and 58 Prospect-av., each	100

BLOCK NO. 6.

Lots Nos. 22, 21, 23 and 24 Mountain-av., each	125
Lots Nos. 30 and 35 Mountain-av., each	145
Lots Nos. 29 and 36 Mountain-av., each	145
Lots Nos. 28 and 37 Prospect-av., each	135
Lots Nos. 27 and 38 Mountain-av., each	135
Lots Nos. 26 and 39 Mountain-av., each	135
Lots Nos. 20 and 40 Mountain-av., each	135
Lots Nos. 72 and 71 Mountain-av., each	125
Lots Nos. 70 and 69 Mountain-av., each	125
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 50, 51, 52 and 53 Mountain-av., each	130
Lots Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 Mountain-av., each	100
Lots Nos. 30 and 39 Mountain-av., each	75
Lots Nos. 32 and 37 Mountain-av., each	75
Lots Nos. 33, 35, 34, 23, 22 and 21 Mountain-av., each	75
Lots Nos. 2 and 4 Mountain-av., each	85
Lots Nos. 57 and 62 Mountain-av., each	85
Lots Nos. 61, 60, 10, 11, 14 and 15 Mountain-av., each	85
Lots Nos. 22, 23 and 24 Mountain-av., each	125
Plot of 4 acres sold for	250

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

East Broadway, n. s., No. 278, 21.6x29.8 ..... $13,000
25th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x98.9 17,500
Pine-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of 6th-av., 37.6x92.6 30,000
83d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16x100.5 17,000
67th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.4x102.1x 120.1 9,300
8th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.5x105.5 18,000
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x200.10x100.5 7,500
124th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.11 12,000
146th-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x99.11 7,000
137th-st., n. s., ½ block w. of 10th-av., 100x200 10,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 30 ft. s. of 46th-st., 19.9x38 25,000
M-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x95 24,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Chestnut-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 32x 100 ..... $2,000
Floyd-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100x irr 100 13,000
Livingston-st., n. s., 16 ft. e. s. of Nevins-st., 16.8x80 6,000
Nevins-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 21x75 5,500
Rodney-st., e. s., 340 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20 x100 2,800
Willoughby-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Navy-st., 120x100 5,000
William-st., s. w. s., 122 ft. s. e. of New Brunswick, 16.6x100 3,500
North 3d-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 20x100 4,300
3d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of South 9th-st., 19.6x94.2 3,000
Atlantic-av., w. s., 163 ft. e. of Perry-av., 82x100 2,000
Clinton-av., e. s., and Hamilton-st., w. s., 242.10 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 100.1x300 28,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Washington-av., 19x81.2 5,250
Bostrand-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 20x100 1,900
3d-av. and 10th-st., n. corner, 50x100 1,750

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

John Mulford's property $1,611

East Chester.

Mount Vernon to Valentine's Bridge road, s. s., 50x295 ..... $1,000

Morrisania.

Plots on map of Norwood $7,000
Hoe-st., s. s., 114x170 22,000

Mamaroneck.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 26, 51, 54, 52, 102 and 103 on map of Grand Park $4,975

West Farms.

Alexander Rose property, 3 05-100 acres $10,000

Yonkers.

Mechanic-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Palisades-av., 100x 100 ..... $30,000
Saw-mill River road, w. s., adjoining John Wheeler's, 1 acre 3,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lot No. 6, block No. 42, Van Vorst's map, 22.5-12x 100 ..... $8,200
Erie and south 1st-st., n. e. corner 75x119 10,000
North 4th-st., s. s., 69 ft. w. of Erie-st., 40x100 5,000
Lot Nos. 37 and 38, block No. 17, Mangin's map, 50x100 ..... $8,000
Lots Nos. 1 to 10, both inclusive, block 4, map of west end, 400x100 10,000
Lot No. 40, block No. 19, Gould's map, 20x100 4,000
Clifton-place, Lot No. 12, Bramhall's map, 20x100 4,700

Hoboken.

Lot No. 32, block No. 43, Coster's estate, 25x200 ..... $8,000
M-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x91 4,300
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Sesson-st., 25x 100 3,000
Lots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 4, Coster's estate, 50x100 3,000

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 8 and 24, Burton's map, 50x100 ..... $8,500

Newark.

Vanderpool-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Halsted-av., 100 x100 ..... $3,900
Roseville-av., s. s., adjoining W. Sayres', 32x183 17,000
Orange-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Gold-st., 30x100 1,100
Orange-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-st., 25x100 850
Charleston-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x100 1,100

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for sale, Pierrepont-st., 20x45x35, frescoed and in modern style, with mirrors, carpets &c., at $10,000 less than New-York prices. This is a rare chance to obtain a first-class residence at a moderate cost. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

B. VAN SCHOONLAND & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 165 Grand-st.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 63 East 65th-st., 20x65x100; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to PALMER & DE FOREST, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, situated in West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LINDEN PARK.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

The immense success of the

LINDEN PARK ASSOCIATION,

seven hundred lots having been transferred since July 1, has induced the officers to arrange for

FREE EXCURSIONS, FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK

To their beautiful grounds. Go then, either on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, OR SATURDAY of next week, and before it is too late SECURE A BEAUTIFUL HOME on the MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB of the NEW-YORK, within nine miles, (forty-five minutes) of New-York City Hall. Lots are sold for the extraordinarily low price of $60 AND UPWARD, PAYABLE MONTHLY, with immediate possession on payment of $10. Free maps and full information can be obtained at the office of the Association, No. 7 Park-row, World Building.

J. NEUSTAEDTER, President.
CARL SCHWEIDLER, Secretary.
CHAS. MAYNO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

PLUSHING, L. I.

Twenty minutes from Flushing, twenty minutes from Astoria. Elegant new villas, modern improvements with all the conveniences of city life, gas, water, and finished throughout, with stable, carriage-house, outbuildings, fruit and shade trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c. Price $17,500; on very easy terms. Can be had immediately. Address H. W., Box 4,611 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Four desirable cottages to be sold at auction on Oct. 11, 1870.

Apply and particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ROBERT GOELET, MONTCLAIR, N. J. This beautiful COUNTRY SEAT is now known for its collections of rare trees and shrubs, the choice variety of plants, and the grounds, hedges, flower-beds, greenery, &c. The house is of stone, with exterior finish of Ohio sandstone, first floor; five chambers and bath-room on second floor; five chambers and attic; house is fitted with cross-ventilation, and supplied with cold water, &c.; furnace attached, and all modern improvements. There are two superior wagon-houses, stable, &c. There are two properties, each with a cottage, the gardener's house and all the appurtenances. On one part of the property there is a large building, in the cottage style, which may be rented with out inconvenience or injury to the residence, during the place. To a gentleman of taste, particularly if he has some to educate, this is a elegant or refined home, combining all the advantages of city and suburban life. Address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Will be sold at auction, without giving up housekeeping, one of the most elegant and conveniently-arranged houses, fully furnished; one mile from Morristown; 10 acres; shade and fruit, and lawn, &c.; stables, cows, horses and carriage; location high, fine views, neighborhood excellent, four minutes' walk to station, one hour from City; will be sold low and on easy terms before 15th October; if there should be a fire, it is due to a most careful family, to all of whom, Address OWNER, Box No. 1,504 N. Y. Post-office.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH AWAY DAILY—Forty to thirty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the newest safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage home, containing 10 rooms, good, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer; rent reduced to eligible and healthy location; lot 100x200, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 3¼ minutes from depot; 10 minutes' walk; 10 minutes from main depot; will sell at $18,000, one-third cash. Address C. G., Box No. 325 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACK-WELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A place containing house and nine acres of land, conveniently situated on Vanderbilt-av., Edgewater, Staten Island. Apply at No. 20 Broad-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT in Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appurtenances. For full description inquire of MALCOLM K. BLACKWELL, 8 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH Station; $3,100; new house, nine rooms; furnace range, Philadelphia grates. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 2 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-Office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 127 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 27 West 47th-st., near 5th-av. House and lot, 42 feet front by 100 deep; vacant lot, 40 feet front by 100 feet deep. This property, 82 feet front by 100 feet deep, will be offered for a term of years. The vacant lot to be improved at the owner's expense to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. COTTONET, No. 143 Duane-st.

A FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED house to let, at Yonkers, very cheap; ten minutes' walk to improvements. Apply to J. TOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH Tenement brick house, with bath, water, sewer; situated in Fort Green-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. REERS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, 3 flats or suites on the French plan, in a superior house in 34th-st., near 1st-av., a steward on the premises. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED APARTMENT on the French plan, parlor, dining-room, two large bedrooms, two small; a servant's room; gas; kitchen, between Washington-square and 34th-st., one block from 6th-av. Address JAMES OTIS, Bellport, L. I.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM BY A single gentleman, in the neighborhood of 8th-st., at a moderate price. Direct M., No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 37.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ROSELLE! ELIZABETH! ELIZABETH! ROSELLE LOTS!

To be sold to the highest bidder, by Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

What are lots handsomely situated in one of the most accessible and attractive sections of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from Wall-st., really worth?

Can they be sold?

This question we propose to settle by an actual sale, and to it we would respectfully, but earnestly direct public attention. Sale made to close a partnership in real estate, on the day named, and absolutely to the highest bidder.

We shall sell a large first-class residence, (late Underhill's, now Leland's).

Also 150 lots, 25x100 each,

beautifully situated, nearly midway between Roselle and West Elizabeth Stations, fourteen miles from New-York, or forty-five minutes by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Fourteen trains a day stop at West Elizabeth, and twenty-two at Roselle. About ten minutes' walk from either station. Commutation $65 per annum. Very healthy; fine views; good improvements; no nuisances. Schools, churches, stores and hotels in immediate vicinity.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. and auction fee on day of sale; 30 per cent. on 1st of November, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned, when deeds will be delivered; 50 per cent. can remain (at the option of the purchaser) on bond and mortgage for two years at 7 per cent.

Maps, photographs, full particulars and tickets can be had at auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ on day of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 257 CANAL-ST.

E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Samuel Taylor, Esq., executor of Christian Neidig, deceased.

CANAL-STREET.—The undivided two-third interest of Christian Neidig in and to the unexpired term of lease for twenty years, from Nov. 10, 1860, of the property No. 257 Canal-st., north side, between Broadway and Elm-st.; lot 25.10 by about 60 feet in depth; building is six stories, marble front, and covers entire lot; present ground rent, $1,800 per annum and taxes; ground rent for second term of ten years, seven per cent. valuation.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. Four desirable residences, on Montclair, N. J., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway; one modern house, fifteen rooms, all improvements; three acres of land, barn and stable; garden and fruit, one of the most attractive residences in Montclair. One large house, fourteen rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land; one cottage, nine rooms, furnace, one-half an acre of land; one house, with dower, ten rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land.

All of the above are in a desirable neighborhood, within half a mile of station.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

POSITIVE EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTY ACRES LAND, DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CHOICE BUILDING SITES, AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND.—By order of Edmund Unhart, Fredk. Molinos and Geo. J. Beckett, Jr., executors of the estate of Anna M. Unhart.

The property is situated one and a half miles from New-Dorp Station, Staten Island Railroad, on high ground, commanding charming views of the ocean, bay and adjacent country. It is surrounded by elegant country-seats, and is, beyond question, a most healthy and desirable place for residence. Time from New-York to New-Dorp, by steam-boat and railroad, one hour.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT OUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.

TERMS—SIXTY PER CENT. OF MORTGAGE FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS.

Also, at the same time and place,

THE ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, WITH SPACIOUS MANSION AND SEVENTY ACRES LAND, FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE LATE G. L. MESSMENS, SUBDIVIDED INTO FOUR DESIRABLE SECTIONS.

This splendid property is situated in the immediate vicinity of the UNHART ESTATE, on an elevated plateau, commanding views of the ocean, Newark Bay and the country around for miles greet the vision on all sides of the property. The locality is perfectly healthy, and possesses all requisites.

The MANSION, OUT-BUILDINGS and ninety-one acres of land, will be sold together. The house is three, extension 18x38, two stories, attic and cellar; contains fifteen rooms; bath-room, &c. THE OUT-BUILDINGS CONSIST OF BARN, STABLES, CARRIAGE-HOUSES, &c. There is also a good garden, fruit, &c., the whole constituting a complete and charming country home. The stock and crops will also be sold. The balance will be disposed of in sections, varying in size from eight to twenty-four acres, susceptible of subdivision into attractive villa plots.

HOW TO GO TO SEE THE SALE.—Take 8 o'clock boat, at the foot of Whitehall-st., to Vanderbilt Landing, thence by special train to New-Dorp. Carriages will be at the depot to convey purchasers to the grounds.

If the weather is stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

Parties desirous of examining the property can make arrangements with the auctioneers, any day before the sale, to go to New-Dorp without charge.

For maps and free tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, 16 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15,

At 2 P. M., on the premises,

ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY ORDER OF P. J. ARMOUR, Esq., OF 15 SPLENDID LOTS ON BROADWAY, ADJOINING ARMOUR CHURCH GROUND,

divided into several elegant building sites, being part of the FAULDING ESTATE, beautifully situated at

DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON,

Selected with great care by the present owner, as constituting the MOST CHARMING SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON RIVER. This first-class property is now for the first time offered to public sale. It is surrounded by the handsome residences of Messrs. Paton, Barbour, Cochrane, Olyphant, Hatch and Schwartzwaelder, is distant only three minutes' walk from the depot, and lies on an elevated ridge, from which there is afforded a varied and extensive landscape. The views of the river, mountains and valleys at this point are of the most picturesque character.

The PLACE IS ENTITLED "BELVIDERE"—a continuation of the WEST-SIDE BOULEVARD—are very desirable for villa residences, being situated in a select neighborhood, and only three minutes' walk from the depot. THE ABOVE SALE WILL BE RESTRICTED AGAINST NUISANCES.

The following choice plots will also be sold;

PLOT OF SIX ACRES situated on private road, with the best possible view of the river.

PLOT OF TWO ACRES situated on private road, near Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF FOURTEEN ACRES, laid out in walks, &c., and well adapted for a park, or to render it available for immediate improvement. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Without exaggeration, the above is the choicest and most desirable property in Westchester County. It is first-class in every respect. THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD IN A BONA FIDE MANNER.

Parties seeking investment or those intending to build, are particularly invited to examine the property, attend the sale and purchase one or more of the most beautiful and desirable sites offered on the Hudson River of the world. Mr. C. G. Storms will be at the depot daily to show the property. SPECIAL CARS will be attached to the 11 o'clock express train of the Hudson River Railroad. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Lewis E. Woon, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1870, AT 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground,

200 CHOICE LOTS,

Opposite the City Hall, and centre of the city,

ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER FRONTON NEWARK BAY

in the Second Ward of the City of

BAYONNE,

Twenty-five minutes from New-York.

By Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-st. N. Y., and only two blocks from the depot, at TRAIN STATION, BAYONNE DAILY.

Special train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11:30 A. M., on day of sale. For maps and free tickets apply to LEWIS E. WOON, No. 16 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or WM. HARRIMAN, No. 320 Washington Market, corner West and Fulton sts., New-York.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE

Will sell, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, desirable building lots on Bushwick, Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STEBBINS & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MONDAY, Oct. 10, and following days at 4 o'clock P. M.

$46,000!!

THE EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY FORMED BY HON. JUDGE HOLLIDAY, OF CARLISLE, PENNA.,

at a cost of nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars, COMPRISING THE BEST EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE,

Including an unusual assemblage of fine art and illustrated works, original manuscripts, illuminated missals on vellum, and specimens of early typography, the Illustrated Bible, Audubon's Birds of America, an unrivaled series of the orderly books of the Revolution, the most complete ever offered for sale. Complete sets of the publications of the Shakespeare, Bannatyne, Roxburghe, Maitland, Abbotsford, Spalding Club, &c., &c. Publications of the English Record Commission books printed on vellum, satin and India paper, privately printed books from the press of the Hoes, R. Clarke, Joel Munsell and other private presses, encyclopedias and works of reference. Periodical literature.

All in fine condition, including many that are bound by the best English and French binders.

Books on exhibition day and evening.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, 13th October, at 12½ o'clock P. M., one hundred and fifty shares stock of the Ware River Railroad Company, hypothecated to us as collateral security, and sold for account of whom it may concern.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

OCT. 4, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

DEWITT C. HAYS,
SIMEON J. DRAKE.

Oct. 3, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership with JESSE DAY been formed between the subscribers, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is JACOB HAYS & CO., and the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is stock brokerage.

The names of the general partners therein are JACOB HAYS and SIMEON J. DRAKE, both residing in the City and County of New-York, and that of the special partner is DEWITT C. HAYS, also residing in said City.

That the said DEWITT C. HAYS, as such special partner hath contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that at which it will terminate is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JACOB HAYS,
SIMEON J. DRAKE,
General Partners.
DEWITT C. HAYS,
Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

THE firm of AGNEW & FITZPATRICK, heretofore existing, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

WILLIAM AGNEW,
EDWARD FITZPATRICK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

The business heretofore conducted by AGNEW & FITZPATRICK, will be carried on by the undersigned, at the same place. WILLIAM AGNEW.

No. 75 FULTON-ST., Oct. 1, 1870.

THE firm of CRUMP & CRUMP is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. RIKER ELDER retiring.

SAMUEL CRUMP,
D. RIKER ELDER.

The business as heretofore will be continued under firm name of SAMUEL CRUMP.

LEWIS W. JAMES, special, formerly of Packard & James.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 12th of May, 1870, by mutual consent.

ROBERT C. TITUS,
WILLIAM H. CORNELL.

MR. F. J. PREUDHOMME THIS DAY retires from our firm.

ASHLEY, JONES & CO., No. 120 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL FRANK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Raphael Frank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York; in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-street, New-York City, in said District, on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 437 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 37 WEST 47TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Vacancies may be filled in October.

An English and Elementary department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of instruction in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 35 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 37TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 132 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

WOODBURN.

A familiar classical school for young boys. Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHARLES R. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter term will begin on the 1st of November.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

ROSE INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. MENCALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 48 West 38th-st., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Drawing, Surveying, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received. Next school examination, September 27, for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 22. For further information and for catalogues, apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5|Siberia, Saturday, Oct. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6|Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19
Tarifa, Saturday, Oct. 8|Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12|Alpha, Saturday, Oct. 22
Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13|Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage.

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage.

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 22
LAFAYETTE, RAMBAUD.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS, SURGOT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS—(including railway ticket,) $145 and $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To families, the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, GERKE, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 1 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 6 A. M.
FRANCE, GEORAN, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Cabin passage, $85 and $95, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, economically and cheaply as by any other line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Cambria.....Sat., Oct. 8|Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
Anglia.....Sat., Oct. 15|Iowa.....Wed., Nov. 2
Ethiopia.....Sat., Oct. 22|Helvetia...Wed., Nov. 9
Australia.....Sat., Oct. 29|Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
Columbia.....Sat., Nov. 5|Iowa.....Wed., Dec. 14
Europa.....Sat., Nov. 12|Caledonia...Wed., Dec. 28
and every SATURDAY and ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN OR LONDONDERRY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, according best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MARYLAND, Capt. FOSTER.....Oct. 26, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. CRESSY.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, Oct. 18, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 22, 9 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $135 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON THE 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

OCT. 20, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.

The new steamship
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKES, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. ADAMS, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 51 and 52 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 45 Liberty-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE Capt. S. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.

Postponement on account of detention at Quarantine.

MORRO CASTLE will sail Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, and not Oct. 6, as previously advertised.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLE.....Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS.....Oct. 20

For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. S. CO. Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

Splendid fishing at Lewes.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

After this week the W. W. COIT will leave MONDAY and THURSDAY only.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without them; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, Oct. 24.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEPAUNE, Nov. 2.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ALABAMA

8 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

BONDS

OF THE

South and North Alabama Railroad Company,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA in American Gold, and secured by First Mortgage of $12,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, upon a road which has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, upon the road, franchises, depots, land grant of over 200,000 acres, rolling stock, and other property of every kind, in addition to the INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, which can only be had as the road is FINISHED, EQUIPPED, and received by the State Engineers, as a first-class road and equal to any other which have been FINISHED, EQUIPPED, and so received.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, in ordering the INDORSEMENT of these bonds, specially provides for the FIRST MORTGAGE property of principal and interest.

This is a South and North Road from the City and County of Montgomery, with a population of 40,000 inhabitants, and at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, with direct IMPORTANT CONNECTING Southern lines to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; running north 162 miles to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, where it crosses the Memphis and Charleston Road, and CONNECTS with the Nashville and Decatur Road; a DIRECT extension to Nashville, with a population of over 6,000, and at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River.

At Montgomery, this road and North Alabama Railway connects direct by rail with CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI.

This line, during its ENTIRE length from Montgomery to Decatur, passes through the RICHEST COTTON and MINERAL lands of the State, abounding in coal and iron.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these bonds, amount to $12,000,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama and the high rate of interest, makes it THE BEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

To a conservative working investment paying the largest gold interest with the VERY BEST FOREIGN SECURITY we cordially recommend the purchase of these Bonds, a limited number of which can now be had at NINETY-FIVE and accrued interest.

Maps, pamphlets, and full positive detailed information given upon application to

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS P. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, Vice-President. BENJ. P. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau-st. CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and Stocks.
COLLECTIONS MADE IN CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

Wanted, $50,000 Bonds

OF THE

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OF MICHIGAN AND INDIANA,

Issued to Lehsney Chapman, Henry W. Poor, and J. M. Edwards, Trustees, and bearing date July 1, 1861. A liberal price will be paid.

W. E. SCOTT & Co., No. 44 Pine-st.

St. Louis County, Mo.,

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

For sale by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

Cammann & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 8 Wall-st.,

Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

SOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1890.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 30 Wall-st.

GROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lewis Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 238 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.

R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

A. L. FURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. A. ANDERSON was unanimously elected President of the Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. FARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will take place, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 17. Polls open at 2½ o'clock, and close at 4½ P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

$2,000.—LOAN WANTED, AT TEN per cent. interest, for two years; secured by mortgage on farm property worth over $16,000. Address, for interview, RICHMOND, Box No. 104 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Comparative Earnings past Three Years

1867-8	$2,202,099 44		
1869-9	2,351,128 89	Increase	$152,021 11
1869-70	2,954,188 89	Increase	573,059 22

This is on same length of road.

Road cost over.....$16,000,000
Mortgage debt less than.....8,000,000

The stock pays

8 PER CENT CASH DIVIDENDS.

The road to be double tracked as fast as can be done, to keep pace with increasing demands upon it.

The result of many years' business, and the unsullied reputation of this Corporation for punctuality, should command PAR for its bonds. We offer the remnant of this loan of thirty years' bonds, bearing Seven per Cent. Interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, April and October, at 95 and accrued interest.

THE BONDS MAY BE REGISTERED, if desired, and we recommend them unhesitatingly to all investors who desire securities ABOUT WHICH THERE IS NO DOUBT.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., 19 Nassau-st.
JNO. J. CISCO & SON, 59 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 15 AND DEC. 15,

AT THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD connects Albany, by way of Cobleskill, with the largely frequented watering places, Sharon Springs and Cherry Valley. It runs through a very rich agricultural country, thickly settled, and many thriving villages. The length of the road is twenty-one miles from Cobleskill to Cherry Valley (19 is perpetually leased to the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, which road is again perpetually leased to the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.) The lease made to the latter Company provides that they shall run and keep in first-class order the Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad, the latter to receive fifty per cent. of the gross earnings. THE ROAD IS THOROUGHLY WELL BUILT AND EQUIPPED, AND HAS RUN REGULARLY SINCE THE 16TH OF JUNE LAST. ITS EARNINGS HAVE BEEN:

June	$1,506 97
July	2,799 22
August	3,148 66

OF WHICH FIFTY PER CENT. IS PAID TO THIS ROAD, AND IT IS THUS DEMONSTRATED THAT IN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS THEIR EARNINGS EXCEED BY THIRTY PER CENT. THE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTEREST ON THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Then is not doubt that the business in future will increase vastly, and it is not extravagant to estimate the earnings of the next year at double those of this year, thus making privilege of conversion of the bonds into the stock worth to double some earn dividends of ten per cent. per annum.

THE CAPITAL STOCK IS $200,000, WHICH HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP IN CASH. The whole issue of Mortgage Bonds is $600,000, which is the only lien on the entire property. The trustees of the mortgage are J. Pierrepont Morgan, C. Delacey Morgan, Esq., and Henry Olcott, Vice-President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Albany.

The bonds bear seven per cent. interest, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been sold, and we offer the remaining $350,000 AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AND DO NOT HESITATE TO RECOMMEND THEM AS AN INDEBTEDNESS A 1 BOND, WHICH IS FULLY EQUAL AS A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT TO ANY FIRST MORTGAGE BOND QUOTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
NO. 28 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has issued a mortgage to Julius Hallgarten and Company, of New-York, as trustee, upon the whole of its railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1900.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of JANUARY and JULY in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without Coupons, bearing interest at Seven Per Centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the Sinking Fund provided, are almost LOST BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, and the PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

An indefinite amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and only 32 miles of track are to be laid to complete the road. Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN FATON,
ARCH'D MCKINLAY, } Agents.

JAMES C. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 61ST-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office, at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby,
Established 1826.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MATTRESSES. SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE free of charge, if sold at 19th-st. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLISS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WE HAVE ONE MORE FAMILY apartment and several single rooms, elegantly furnished, to let. Those who appreciate first-class French board, and the best accommodations are invited to call at No. 13 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison-ave.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms on one floor, with bath-room, gas and hot and cold water, with or without board, or suitable for light house-keeping; also a small room, if required; private family and good location. No. 23 East 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, on first and second floors; exclusive use of bath, &c.; private table, if desired; location near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 42 East 21st-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let parlor and bedroom adjoining, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in the vicinity of St. Cloud and Broadway Hotels; terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 165 Times Office.

NO. 123 EAST 24TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE second floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private stable, to a first-class family; location a few doors from 4th-av., and convenient to cars and stages. References required.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a suite of three rooms on second floor in the house of a private family, without board, at No. 96 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References exchanged.

TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—A private family of two, occupying their own elegant furnished residence, would let a few handsome furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 215 East 12th-st.

NO. 220 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with board, on first, second and third floors; fine location and terms reasonable; all modern improvements. References required.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, single or en suite; house and location first-class; 4th-av. cars pass the door; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 109 WEST 38TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, with board, pleasant furnished rooms; unexceptionable references given and required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with first-class private table, in a private house, to let. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 52 WEST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—A very pleasant room, suitable for one gentleman, with board; terms moderate; references unexceptionable. (Given and required.)

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 208.—A sitting-room and bedroom on first floor, also a single and double room on second floor, at moderate price, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT No. 6 South Washington-square, without board; also a parlor suite, with private bath-room; references required.

THE SECOND FLOOR, SINGLE OR en suite, new and neatly furnished; bath-room and closet attached; also, small room on top story. No. 63 East 4th-st.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, single and en suite; house and table first-class; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 21ST-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, parlor, dining and two or four sleeping rooms; very desirable for a family or party of adults, in a strictly private house.

NO. 303 WEST 34TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms on second and third floors, with board, to parties willing to pay a fair price; private table if desired; best references exchanged.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 215 EAST.—An entire second floor to let, with board; rooms and closets extra large; location, neighborhood, &c., very desirable.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE and single rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 44 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—Spacious rooms on the third and fourth floors, with superior board; references required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with or without board, at No. 6 East 16th-st., two doors from Union League.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND two or three gentlemen, can have rooms and board; first-class house. Apply at No. 48 West 19th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, separately or en suite; also, a hall bedroom on third floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES to let, with or without board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 586 6th-av.

A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman with or without board, at No. 74 Lexington-av.

A FEW NEW AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, in elegant house No. 63 East 4th-st.

NO. 3 EAST 17TH-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, single or en suite; with or without breakfast; reference exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 18TH-ST.—THREE WELL-furnished rooms with board may be had by desirable parties.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, separate or together, without board, for single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board, singly or together; terms moderate. No. 115 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND WINTER, three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. R., Hoopat, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let.

JAMES G. ROE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20

Will draw interest from Oct. 1 at 6 per cent on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 50-av. and 35th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,

And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.

DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000

received, and interest thereon allowed at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

Interest commences quarterly—January, April, July and October.

ASSETS.....$4,216,000 00
SURPLUS.....120,000 00

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 302 and 304 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $7,755,946 96.

H. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 2 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.

SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 6 to 7.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 5th-av. and West 14th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of October will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, STEINWAY-AV., CORNER of 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets.....$2,289,852 62 | Surplus.....$154,551 60

IRON WORKS.

THE FAIR OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Now on exhibition, showing five open and one box stall, stall divisions and a complete office the most approved European modes, with different styles of mangers, hay racks, &c., movable divisions, guttering and trap system. Also, the best known composition partitions, flooring, &c. All interested in stable fittings are invited to call and examine these, the most complete fitted stalls in this country, manufactured at

JAMES L. JACKSON & BROS.' Iron Works,
East 26th-st., 2d-av. and East 26th-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of IRON FRONTS and every description of IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane.—Blank books, paper and stationery, all kinds, at low prices. Books made to pattern. Job printing and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.

TODAY AT 2.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the LAST MATINEE THIS (SATURDAY,) Oct. 8, at 2, (prior to her departure for Philadelphia and Baltimore,) of

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.

SPECIAL.—Ladies to avoid the rush at the door will please purchase their tickets in advance at the regular ticket-offices.

The last Evening Concert (prior to her departure) MONDAY next, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNA LOUISE CARY, Contralto.
Signor BELIGNOLI, Signor VERGHER,
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, with
MAX MARETZEK'S Grand Italian Opera Orchestra.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI

General admission $1.

Reserved seats $2 and $4 each, according to location.

Reserved seats to matinee $2 and $3. Can be secured for all the above at

GENERAL NILSSON TICKET-OFFICE, at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.

French ticket-office at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the National Commercial Convention—The Mississippi Levees and Other Subjects—Change of the Title of the Convention—Adjournment.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The Southern Commercial Convention met at 9¼ o'clock A. M. But few members were on the floor. After prayer by Rev. Dr. M. T. BERGE, a resolution prevailing for a committee, to report at the next Convention whether the railroads will not pass students to the colleges at half fare, was taken.

Mr. BOWMAN, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Education, to report at the next meeting. Gen. BANKS presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to present to Congress the proceedings of the Convention with respect to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

THE LEVEES.

Mr. BEYNOR, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Levees, from the Mississippi, presented a report, including a resolution, asking aid from the General Government. Mr. BOWMAN opposed the resolution. He said the Convention was filled with wishes for the aid of States and municipalities, but could do nothing for themselves. What was the use of talking about State rights? When Uncle Sam sends a Brigadier to reconstruct the people they object. But when he sends an engineer with an appropriation behind him, the people will receive him with open arms. The report was adopted.

POSTAL AID AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. BURNELL, of Louisiana, offered a resolution declaring New-Orleans entitled to the same or similar subventions for postal steam service to foreign ports as have been extended to Atlantic ports. Referred to a committee.

TAXATION.

The Committee on Continuous Water Line Communication between the Mississippi and Atlantic seaboard presented a report in favor of the untaxed water communication from the Ohio River to the seaboard, and requested the Committee to memorialize Congress in regard to the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal survey, with a view of furnishing a canal one hundred feet wide and eight feet deep, carrying boats of 600 tons. Adopted.

THANKS.

Mr. B. ALLE, of St. Louis, offered a resolution of thanks to Cincinnati for her hospitalities tendered the delegates. Gen. BANKS seconded the motion in a short speech, and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

RAILWAY GAUGE.

Mr. COLE, of Tennessee, offered a report from the Special Committee on Railroads recommending uniformity of gauge, and the removal of all obstructions to free passage over all roads; asking of the General Government most liberal legislation; expressing the sympathy of the Convention with the Northern Pacific Railroad; declaring the expediency and justice alike of the demand for the same aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad as has been accorded to the Northern; urging on Congress the immediate completion of the grants to railroads that have lapsed by the late war, and declaring in favor of preventing unnecessary obstructions to railroads to cross rivers. Adopted.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A communication from President GRANT, declining an invitation to be present was read.

TITLE OF THE CONVENTION.

The special order was taken up, which was a resolution to change the name of the Convention to the National Commercial Convention. Mr. COPPES, of Georgia, explained his previous remarks in regard to this matter by saying that he acted with a view to obtain an interchange of ideas. He had been pleased to hear such manly utterances as had already been heard on the floor. It gave him pleasure to see here evidences of true national unity, and he favored the change of name. Mr. MACODE, of Arkansas, thought it proper that this suggestion should emanate from the South. It was eminently proper that, having assumed a national character, the sectional and objectionable name should be dropped. Mr. BRIEN, of Tennessee, recited the history of the Convention, from its origin at Bristol to the present, and declared the eminent propriety of a change of name. A vote was taken by the members rising, and was unanimous in favor of a change of name. The announcement was received with applause.

RAILWAY AID.

Mr. FORESCHY, of Texas, reported in favor of aid to trans-latitudinal roads from Buffalo to Charleston; to Saginaw via Cincinnati; to Savannah; Chicago via Louisville; to Mobile, Marquette and New-Orleans. He said the demands of commerce are not along the latitude but across them from one climate to another. Report adopted.

THE NEXT MEETING, AND OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, from the Committee to fix the time and place for the next Convention, reported in favor of Baltimore, and on the third Monday in September, 1871. Resolutions of thanks to President GARRETT and Vice-President BANKS, were passed unanimously.

Gen. BANKS replied, saying that he was greatly impressed with the importance of the action of this Convention, and would speak everywhere in its honor. He suggested that the late war originated outside of parties, and the removal of its consequences, and the adoption of principles that would render separation hereafter impossible, must also originate outside of partisan organizations.

The report asking Congress to charter a road from St. Louis, via Louisville and Knoxville, to Norfolk, was recondidered, and, after debate, adopted. Resolutions asking emigration societies and others to extend aid to the thousands of ex-German citizens thrown out of employment by the war in France, with a view to introducing them and their industries into this country, were adopted. President GARRETT returned thanks to the Convention for the courtesy extended to him, and said rarely had so much good been done in so little time. The influence must be for good. Not one word of bitterness had fallen from the lips of any one. This was because the sentiments of the people have been uttered free from the influence of party. The people must recognize this as a genuine expression of the feeling of the whole country. He closed by welcoming the next Convention to the City of Baltimore. The Convention then adjourned to meet next year in Baltimore.

The banquet will take place to-night at Pike's Hall.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Races—Second Day's Programme.

Today is the second day of the Jerome Park Fall meeting. The racing commences with the Jerome Sweepstakes for three-year-old fillies of $300 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, one mile and three-quarters. There are nineteen entries, and the starters are Mr. MORRIS' ch. f. *Remorseless*, CLARK & GRINSTEAD'S b. f. *Flash of Lightning*, H. P. MCGRATH'S b. f. *Susan Ann*, BOWIN & HALL'S ch. f. *My Maryland*, and THOMPSON & FRANKLIN'S br. f. *Lady Petry*. In the pools sold at the Club-room last night, the above five horses sold nearly even, *Lady Petry* bringing $100, *Remorseless* $85, *Flash of Lightning* $50, *Susan Ann* $45, and *My Maryland* $40.

The second race is the Maturity Stakes for four-year olds, of $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. The distance is three miles, and three only of the twenty entered will run. These are D. MCDANIEL'S b. c. *Oak Leaf*, T. BABCOCK'S ch. c. *Helmbold*, and A. BELMONT'S b. c. *Glenelg*. *Helmbold* is the favorite in the pool-betting, bringing $100; *Glenelg* $65, and *Oak Leaf* $5.

The third race is for a purse of $500, mile heats, with *Corsican*, *Judge Curtis*, *Rapture* and *Norton Colt* entered. *Judge Curtis* sells for $100, *Corsican* $100, *Rapture* $15 and *Norton Colt* $10. This will be a highly-interesting race, for *Corsican* has apparently recovered his great turn of speed, and the contest with *Judge Curtis* will be exciting and close.

The next race is a selling sweepstakes of $25 each, play or play, with $500 added; one mile and a quarter. The entries are *R. B. Connolly* 108 pounds, *Whirlwind* 90 pounds, *Merry Thought* 83 pounds, *Edenton* 93 pounds, *Leray* 90 pounds, *Connolly* sells for $60, *Merry Thought* $15, *Edenton* $30, *Leray* $10, *Whirlwind* $5.

The last event is the hurdle-race for a purse of $500, for which the entries are *Opaleenan*, *R. B. Connolly*, *Biddy Malone*, *Jubilee*, *Tubalc* and *Eminence*. In the pools *Opaleenan* brings $60; *Biddy* $40, *Eminence* $20, field $15. *Eminence's* starting is doubtful.

Prof. Van der Weyde on Animal Magnetism and Spiritualism—Reichenbach's Experiments Explained by Natural Law.

A large and most intelligent audience was present, last evening, at Plimpton Hall, to listen to a discourse by Prof. P. H. VAN DER WEYDE, M. D., on Animal Magnetism and Spiritualism. The Professor, after showing the great power of attraction exhibited by electricity when brought into use by the electro-magnet, gave a summarised history of MESMER, the author of that school of philosophy which contended that the human body was a magnet and that disease might be cured by the operation of mesmeric influences, classing MESMER and his associates among the humbugs of the past century. He then took up the subject of spiritualism, and narrated his own experiences when making it a matter of philosophical investigation. The conclusion at which he arrived was that the whole of so-called spiritualism (more properly spiritism) was a deception, many of the tricks of which he had himself discovered. He alleged, further, that all of the phenomena attributed to supernatural influences when satisfactory was apparent might be accounted for by the operation of natural laws, if close investigation were made into the matter in each instance. He also showed how the experiments of REICHENBACH on the "Odic Force"—the existence of which force he stated—when put forward in support of the minutest theory, are in perfect conformity with natural law. Some of these experiments he repeated much to the satisfaction of the audience. A small electro-magnet, placed in the centre of the hall, and connected with a battery, the key for breaking or connecting the current of which was located at the speaker's stand and operated by his foot, at pleasure, was made to answer questions by rapping once, twice, or thrice, as the Professor desired, and much amusement was created by the answers it gave of supposed impalpable essences in the spirit world.

Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at the close of the Professor's remarks, stated his objections to some of the theories advanced by the speaker. He thought that the imagination might be so wrought upon that a man could be led to believe almost anything, and the duty of true philosophers was, in his opinion, to so "imagimize" the world that mankind would believe nothing save what is materially beneficial to humanity.

Several other gentlemen commented on the matter, after which the meeting adjourned.

A WOMAN STABBED.

A Quarrel and an Affray—An Inmate of an Infamous House Badly Injured—A Woman the Assailant.

A stabbing affray came to light, yesterday, which occurred some time ago among the inmates of an infamous house at No. 178 Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and which is likely to prove fatal to the victim. It appears that there resided in the house two sisters named MATTIE and CARRIE DEAN, and one IDA DOWELL. LOUISA GROVES, another inmate, testified yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court that MATTIE went into IDA'S bedroom on the morning of the 29th of September, and struck her in the face and on the breast. LOUISA separated them and hostilities ceased until the afternoon, when LOUISA went out for a carriage for the purpose of enjoying a ride with IDA. MATTIE followed them into the hall-way, and immediately afterward LOUISA says she heard IDA cry out, "I am stabbed." She turned round and saw CARRIE DEAN hold IDA, while MATTIE stabbed her six times in the breast.

IDA is a very prepossessing young lady, a little more so than the DEAN sisters, both of whom, however, are very good-looking. The cause of the quarrel was jealousy on the part of MATTIE DEAN toward IDA DOWELL, so LOUISA says, but the friends of the DEAN girls tell a different story. They say that these latter have another sister named MAY, a young girl sixteen years of age, who is very beautiful, and who occasionally visits her sisters at their abode of vice. It was on her account that the trouble arose, IDA having said something against her, at which her sisters took offense.

IDA'S friends say that the DEAN sisters are from Kentucky, and that MATTIE killed a man, also named DEAN, in that State, some time ago. They further aver that one man shot another on account of CARRIE DEAN.

Dr. LEWIS SCHULTES sent in a certificate to the Court, stating that IDA DOWELL had been stabbed six times, and that two of the wounds were very dangerous. The inmates of No. 178 say that MATTIE had an ax in her room, with which she threatened all their lives. MATTIE does not deny the stabbing, but says that she did it in self-defense.

The examination took place at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and the DEAN sisters were held in $1,000 bail each to answer. The inmates of the house did their best to keep the matter quiet, expecting that IDA would recover, but when they found that she was becoming worse, the grew alarmed and informed the Police. The mother of the DEAN girls is said to be stopping at the Washington Hotel, under the name of Mrs. Needy.

Accident on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

At 8½ o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred at the junction of the Chester branch with the Morris and Essex Railroad, which endangered the lives of the passengers on the Easton express train. A misplaced switch at that point caused the above-mentioned train to run off the track at a high rate of speed about 300 yards from where the switchman had signalled "all right." The engine was thrown on its side, and the engineer, M. S. BALDWIN, who stayed at his post, was somewhat bruised. The conductor, J. M. SMITH, was severely cut in the head, and an old unknown man received very severe bruises. It is almost miraculous that no lives were lost. The switch-tender, by whose carelessness the accident happened, immediately absented himself from the scene. A special train was made up, and the passengers were delayed but about two hours.

Funeral of Rev. Henry Murphy, S. J.

The funeral services of Rev. HENRY MURPHY, S. J., aged thirty-eight, who died of consumption at the residence of his brother-in-law, JOHN BRACKEN, Esq., No. 208 Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, took place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth-street, yesterday. Father MURPHY was born near Enniskillen, Ireland, and was educated at a public school near that city. When eighteen years old he came to this country, and, after a brief sojourn, went to Montreal, where he entered the Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice. After a time he joined the Society of Jesus, and on returning to New-York, was ordained about five years ago. He was for some time back attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street. The deceased was the brother of Rev. MARK MURPHY, the celebrated linguist, and also of Rev. P. J. MURPHY, who died a victim to the yellow fever while ministering to the sufferers from that epidemic on Staten Island, a few years ago. The clergymen and relatives of the deceased were present at the obsequies, and with Rev. JOHN HAPPE, Superior of the West Sixteenth-street house, accompanied the body to Fordham, where it was interred in the college cemetery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE says his action in the Republican Central Committee, Thursday night, was wrongly reported in the papers. He "did not desire to withdraw his resolution, but, at the request of several friends, simply announced that, as the amendment just rejected was a test question, he would, if it might conduce to harmony, which he desired above other considerations, withdraw his resolution with unanimous consent. The consent not being granted, he voted with his friends heartily in favor of the resolution."

We have received a communication from a number of gentlemen who were present during the whole of the trotting at Fleetwood Park on Wednesday between *Blacksmith Colt*, *Cassius Boyd* and *Lilly*, and who say that the taking of the second and third heats from the *Blacksmith Colt* was an exhibition of unfairness without a parallel in the records of trotting, and that the presence of Mr. DAVIS in the stand, and his constant interference with the judges, and allowing Mr. DUFFY, the reputed owner of the horse *Lilly*, to remain in the judges' stand during the race, deserve the severest censure. The pool-books also show, they add, that one or more of the judges had bets on the race. The evidence of some of the jurymen, these gentlemen say, caused the most intense disgust among the spectators, who advised Col. BARTRAM, the owner of the *Blacksmith Colt*, to withdraw his colt, which he did, with a just expression of his indignation at his treatment.

Rev. HENRY E. BICKERSTETH, M. A., of London, author of *Yesterday, Today and Forever*, who has been traveling in the United States for the last few weeks, was welcomed by several Protestant clergymen of different denominations at Association Hall last night. Rev. Dr. PRIME presided. Mr. BICKERSTETH preached a plain, simple, practical, doctrinal sermon in conversational style. He was attentively listened to by a large congregation.

We are requested to make the following correction in the report of Dr. MORGAN'S sermon at the opening of St. Thomas' Church yesterday. For Rev. Dr. CUTTING, read—Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE was the founder and first rector of St. Thomas' Church. There was then no such person as Rev. Dr. CUTTING, nor has there been since in the Episcopal Church. The memorial window in the north minor transept is sacred to the memory of JOHN L. ROGERS, a former member of the parish, and has been placed in the church by his widow, reading at Newburg. The corresponding window in the opposite transept is devoted to the memory of Mrs. JULIA A. MOFFAT, and is a united offering of her two daughters CORA and MYRA, and her sister, Miss MATILDA M. MITCHELL.

A public temperance meeting, under the direction of Fidelity Temple of Honor, was held, last evening, in the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer-street. The Worthy Templar C. E. MEACH, of Hoosick Falls, presided, and opened the exercises with an excellent address. Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. J. Merritt, Messrs. W. S. Stevenson, J. H. Anderson and Thomas Heywood delivered addresses, and Miss HATTIE GILLETTE sang "Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer," with fine effect. On the platform were Rev. Dr. MCKENZIE, Ex-Gov. THROOP, CHARLES GRAHAM, and others. The exercises were protracted until a late hour.

Lovers of music will not fail to attend the grand promenade concert to be given at the American Institute Fair, this evening, by the excellent orchestra engaged for that institution, under the leadership of Prof. F. J. REEN. In addition to this orchestral performance, Prof. ANTONIO L. MORA will perform on the grand organ at 3½ P. M. The concerts given at the Fair are among the most *recherche* musical affairs of the season, and do not fail to attract vast audiences.

The new boat *Castleton*, for the Staten Island North Shore service, is now receiving the finishing touches at Pier No. 40 North River. She will be a model for neatness, grace and sailing capacity. She is expected to be ready to take her place on the route about the 1st of November. She will run instead of the *Pioneer*, which boat will draw off for repairs, be provided, and made in all essential parts almost entirely new.

Admiral RICHARD ADAMS, of the Havana steamers, has again assumed command of the *Morro Castle*, to the great satisfaction of the traveling public, to whom he has been known as well and favorably for over thirty years.

EDWARD CARSWELL, Esq., of Canada, one of the foremost temperance orators, will deliver his first lecture here, in the Baptist Church, in Seventeenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Monday evening next.

As an indication of the resumption of trade with German ports, it may be stated that two North German vessels left New-York yesterday, one the steamer *Amerika*, Capt. BULOW, and the other the ship *Charlotte*, Capt. GATZEN. Full descriptions of the cargoes will be found in our commercial columns.

The statement in some of the papers, yesterday, that $5,000 in United States bonds had been stolen from the office of ALEXANDER BROTHERS, No. 28 Broad-street, was incorrect. The notice that such an amount of bonds had been stolen was given to the operator of the stock telegraph from the office of C. FRANK'S SONS, No. 456 Broome-street.

The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum of the Commissioners of Emigration held a session at Ward's Island on Thursday. They approved the specifications for the new lunatic asylum, and then proceeded to inspect the sea-wall, after which they determined to continue the erection of that defense all around the upper and exposed portion of the island.

To-morrow (Sunday) evening, Mr. THOS. HEYWOOD, the celebrated English orator on Temperance, will speak at the Cooper Institute.

Dr. GEO. B. WALKER, one of the editors of the New-York *Herald*, while going from No. 17 Park-row to the office of the journal, yesterday, dropped an envelope containing $500 in currency.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the new Eighteenth Ward Market next Wednesday evening, to perfect arrangements for the formal opening of the market on the 26th.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of WILLIAM MAHER, who died of a wound in the head, inflicted by himself, on Sept. 9, after murdering MARY HALSTEAD, at No. 151 Greene-street. No new facts were developed, and a verdict of suicidal death was rendered. One of the inmates of the house, named LIZZIE STEVENS, who saw the tragedy, has decided to leave a life of shame and go home to her parents in Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH H. BLUNDELL, for nearly twelve years past the efficient stenographer of Part II., Court of Common Pleas, in this City, and who was recently severely injured while at Tremont, in a collision between a freight and a New-Haven express train, has been pronounced out of danger, and is steadily recovering from his injuries.

THOS. PATTERSON, who shot and injured OSCAR TAYLOR, a colored man in his employ, at the Jerome Park Race-course, on Thursday morning, surrendered himself to Sergt. STEERS, of the Metropolitan Police, at Tremont, yesterday. After an examination before Justice LEWIS, PATTERSON was held to bail in $1,000 to answer any indictment which may be found against him.

The first social gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening, in the large hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Mr. MORA will preside at the organ.

Mr. MAURIAN, of New-Orleans, and Mr. GALBRAITH, of Jackson, Miss., are about to play a match game of chess by telegraph. An interesting contest may be expected.

BROOKLYN.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, the house of Mr. ANDREW BURKNER, No. 100 Rapalje-place, was entered by a burglar named JOHN MCCAULEY, who, however, before securing any plunder, was captured by the inmates. On being arrested the burglar stated that he was drunk, and was not aware of what he was doing when he entered the premises.

Health Officer COCHRAN received from the Counsel of the New-York Board of Health a communication yesterday morning, assuming him that hereafter burial permits issued by the Brooklyn Health Board will be recognized in New-York, and the bodies for which they have been issued will be allowed to pass through the City. The order, therefore, issued by Dr. COCHRAN a few days ago prohibiting the passage of corpses through Brooklyn, from New-York, without a permit from the Brooklyn Board will also be countermanded.

There are at present about 650 men employed by the Park Commissioners on the different city parks. In Prospect Park, the major part are engaged in excavating the bed of the proposed artificial lake, which will, it is expected, be finished by next Summer. The total expenses for the year will, it is calculated, be not less than $200,000.

An assessment of $101,933 43 has been laid upon property in Clinton-street, for repaving, curbing and guttering from Fulton-street to Second-place. This is a pro rata expense of 49 67 per foot. Union-street is to assessed $66,180 79 for the same purpose. In this case, however, the pro rata per foot will be $11 94.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, the sulphur works of Mr. F. B. SCHOLES, at the foot of Rose-street, Eastern District, were set on fire by the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of sulphur, and damaged to the extent of $3,000. No insurance.

At the Long Island College Hospital, during September, there were 765 patients treated for various diseases, and 1,397 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

LONG ISLAND.

On Thursday evening, at the annual meeting of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, at Riverhead, the following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: B. D. CARPENTER, President; HENRY G. SCUDDER, Vice-President; THOMAS S. MOORE, Secretary; J. L. WELLS, Treasurer. Directors—S. C. Rogers, J. S. Marsh, H. E. Hunting, Ellingham Tuthill, John W. Greene and Caleb T. Smith. After the election of officers, an address was delivered by Hon. R. W. PRESSLER, of Brentwood.

Yesterday evening, just before the mail train on the Long Island Railroad reached Winfield, it was discovered that some one had been tampering with the switch at that place. The design was evidently to cause disaster. Credit is due the company for the rule by which the switchmen are compelled to examine the switch before the passage of each train. Had not this one been observed, a frightful disaster might have been the consequence.

The engine of the freight train on the Long Island Railroad due at Hunters Point at 4 P. M., was thrown from the track at Woodside Station, yesterday afternoon. It caused a delay of nearly two hours to the Northport train. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

MCKENNA, the supposed murderer of JONES, was released from confinement a few days since by Judge ARMSTRONG, he having given bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Middlesex County Sunday-school Convention met yesterday, Rev. C. D. HARTRAUFT presiding. The day's session was occupied wholly with business of a routine character. In the evening a meeting was held for general discussion of the Sunday-school system.

The trustees of Rutgers College have appointed Mr. E. A. BOWEZE Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and FRANCIS VAN DYKE Professor of Analytical Chemistry. A new chapel and a geological hall are to be built at a cost of $40,000. The Japanese students have had a monument prepared to the memory of TARO KUSAKARE, who died at the College last Summer. The monument, which is of marble, bearing inscriptions in the English and Japanese languages, will be placed in Willow Grove Cemetery.

The "Executive Committee of the Committee of Twenty" of the Anneke Jans heirs have issued their circular, to the effect that CHARLES QUINBY, CORNELIUS C. RIKER, WM. L. BROWN and DAVID GROSBECK do not belong to their twenty, but are working on their own account. The Committee take the same occasion to assure the heirs that they "will soon start old Trinity from her foundation stones." That will just suit the heirs—when it is done.

The Bibliothean Fraternity, now in session at Newark, have elected the following permanent officers: President, Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of the China Mission; Vice-President, Rev. S. M. HAMMOND, of Canaan, Conn.; Secretary, Rev. C. E. LITTLE, of Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Rev. T. CARTER, of Lawrence, Mass.

A fire, probably the work of an incendiary, occurred in Elizabeth Thursday night. A carpenter-shop on Seventh-street, belonging to FREDERICK LUND, was destroyed, and the house of Capt. LEONARD HENNING, which adjoined the shop, was somewhat damaged. The entire loss, which was covered by insurance, was about $2,000.

JAMES REAGAN and PETER CURRIE were arrested yesterday at Hudson City for the robbery of the house of Mr. CHRISTOPHER WHITE, on Thursday. REAGAN, who is a brother of Mrs. WHITE, and lives in Delancey-street, New-York, confesses to the robbery.

MICHAEL RUSH was yesterday arrested in Jersey City for malicious mischief. He is charged with breaking the windows of the saloon at South Fifth and Grove streets, and for damaging property there and elsewhere.

Yesterday noon, a fire broke out in SLATER'S billiard-saloon, in Collett Hall, Elizabeth, caused by the explosion of some gasoline, which was being used in a lamp to heat some glue. Mr. COYLE, the hall-keeper, was [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The market for American Securities opened and closed quiet and steady. Stocks opened firm and closed steady. The course of market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91¾	....	....
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, (old)	90¾	....	....
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90¾	....	....
U. S. 10-40s	89	....	....
Illinois Central S. Shares	112½	....	112½
Erie Railroad Shares	18	....	18¼
Atl. and Gt. W. R. Shares	27	....	27½

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The market for United States Bonds opened firm at 91½ for the issue of 1867, for the issue of 1865 at 90½, and closed at 90½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7.—The market for United States Bonds opened and closed quiet and steady at 87½ and closed at 87. The sales of the day amounted to bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 76,000 bales, of which 14,000 were taken for export and 1,000 for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 638,000 bales, of which 163,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 94,000 bales, of which 39,000 were American. The stock in port is now found to be 557,000 bales, of which 124,000 are American. TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is fair and nominally unchanged. WHEAT, Wheat, 5s. 3d. per central for California White, and 6s. 6d. for Red Winter, 6s. 4d. 9d. 6d. for No. 1 Red Western. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 2,500 quarters, of which 1,500 were American. Corn, 29s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Oats, 3s. 3d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 3s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS.—Pork was quoted at 114s. P. M. at 107s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Prime Mess. BACON closed declining. Lard, 71s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE.—Tallow was quoted at 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt., for Russian, and declining.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—PETROLEUM opened fast at 35f. for Standard White, and closed firmer.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 4 P. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £31. TURPENTINE, £5, 2d. ₱ cwt. American Hops heavy, £2 5s. at 1½ P. M., and declining to £1 19s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—By Canal—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Railroad—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 10½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, 6½c. on Oats, to New-York. WHEAT opened quiet and closed firmer. Sales: No. 1 Spring, nominally $1 29@$1 31; Sales, 16,000 bushels Red Winter on private terms. CORN dull; cars-lots selling at 70c.; boat-load lots entirely nominal. OATS nominally held at 41c. for No. 1. RYE nominally 62c. BARLEY—Canada offered at $1; Western, $1 05. PORK dull; $20 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16c. EIGHTHS dull; 8½c. bid, 9c. asked. The Cattle market, on the 5th, opened with a large supply to trade and prices, than for the past fortnight. The light receipts lead to an advance of ¼@½c. on all classes of stock. Over 1,000 head passed over the scales, the average of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, etc., averaging sold at $3 87½; Ohio, averaging 1,240 lbs., brought $4 75; Canada, averaging 1,000 lbs., brought $4; Kentucky, averaging 1,212 lbs., $4 62½@4 75. Sheep remain active, owing to the scarcity of receipts from the East, and in some degree to the light receipts; Canada Lambs sold at $5@$5 50; Michigan Sheep at $4 25; Ohio, $4@$4 25; the Hogs were cleared out at 7@7½c. for trade. HOGS could not firm at yesterday's quotations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 07@$1 07½; during the afternoon unchanged. CORN—No 2 Mixed, 69½c. @69¾c.; during the afternoon dull and nominal. OATS quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 at 34c. RYE—No. 2, at 71c.@71½c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 80c. HIGHWINES, 92c.@93½c. WOOL tough; 34c.@41c., from lines. MESS PORK firmer at $18 90@$19. LARD, 10½c.@10¾c.; Prime steam sold at 10½c.@10¾c.; Short Ribs, 10c. HOGS easier at $6@$6 25. CATTLE more active at $3@$7 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 38,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 31,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS to Buffalo steady at 6c. on Corn and Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 348 bales; net receipts, 316 bales; consumed, 572 bales; total, 720 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 3,153 bales; net receipts of the week, 420 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,886 bales; total, 5,286 bales; consumed, 445 bales; sales of the week, 1,670 bales. FLOUR firmer but prices unchanged. WHEAT first; Western, better; Choice Maryland Red sold at $1 35@$1 40; Good to Prime, $1 30@$1 35; Fair, $1 25@$1 28; Common, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 40@$1 75; Western Winter Red at $1 32@$1 35. CORN dull; White, 65c.@67c.; Yellow, 68c.@69c.; Western, 66c.@68c. OATS firmer; Western, 41c.@42c.; Maryland, 40c. PORK firmer at $20 10. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 22c.@23½c. LARD firm at 16½c. WHISKEY firm at 91c.@91½c.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—WHEAT—There is a moderate milling inquiry; sales, one car extra White on private terms; and 2,000 bushels inferior White Canada at $1 32. RYE dull and without sales. BARLEY quiet and firmly. BARLEY quiet; no sales were effected; No. 2 six-rowed, in car lots, offered at $1 10, and six-rowed, select, at $1 15. OATS quiet. CATTLE—The receipts for Monday up to to-day are about 2,000 head, compared with those of last week up to the same time; the market is firm and shows an advance of from ¼c. @½c. the prices range from 9c. @ 9½c. for Illinois Cows and Steers, and 9½c. @10c. for an advance of from $5 to $10 per head; ordinary milkers sold up to $60, and common milkers $50. SHEEP and LAMBS scarce and market ½c. @¾c. higher; 6½c. @7c. for Ohio, 7c. @7½c. for Canada, and 7½c. @8c. for extra light and market dull; sales, 900 New-York stillers 8½c.; corn-fed State, 8c. @8½c.; Illinois, 9½c. @9¾c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT white, 1c. higher; quiet and steady; sales of 30 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 25; and 20 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 28. CORN dull; sales, 450 bushels at 72c. for No. 2 Indiana. OATS dull; sales, 450 bushels at 42c. for No. 2 Canadian. BARLEY with out sales; choice in light supply. RYE quiet; no sales. CORN-MEAL—$2 for Bolted; $1 90 for Unbolted. MILL-FEED steady. Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23. PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; Mess, $19 50. Lard—Wheat, 8½c.; Barley, 7c. to New-York; Corn, 6c. @7c. to the Hudson; 9c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 25c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 10c.; to Albany, 8c.; to Boston, 15c.; to New-York, 14c.; to Albany, 8c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 16c.@16¼c.; Middling Orleans, 16¼c.; demand light. CLOVER-SEED dull at $6 50. TIMOTHY—Sales at $4 50@$4 75. FLAX-SEED, $2 15. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$5; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$7 25; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT firm but not active; Indiana Red, $1 32@$1 35; Amber, $1 40@$1 45; Western Red, $1 30@$1 35. Corn very dull; Yellow, 80c.@85c. OATS quite unchanged. PROVISIONS—Very small business. Mess PORK, $20 50. LARD, 15¾c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 15¼c.@16c.; Refined, 34½c.@35c. WHISKEY dull; Western Iron, 92c. Cedar, 97c. Wood, 95c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull; sales at $1 30@$1 37. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE steady and in moderate demand. OATS steady and in moderate demand. BARLEY heavy; receipts depress the market; sales Fall at $1 15@$1 18; Spring at $1@$1 10. PORK firm, with light demand; sales at $20. LARD firm, with light demand; sales at 16½c. BULK MEATS held back for an advance; asking, 12c. @12½c. BACON buoyant and unsettled; Sides, 16½c.@17½c.; asking; a decline of ¼c. offered. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand; sales at $5@$9 50. WHISKEY quiet and weak; sales at 92c.@97c. EXCHANGE, par.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—COTTON dull and nominal at 16½c.@16c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Choice Spring, other grades dull; sales No. 2 Spring at 92c.; No. 3 Red, $1 05; Fall Winter, $1 15@$1 16; Choice, at $1 25@$1 28. CORN dull; Mixed, 64c.@65c. White, 65c.@66c. OATS, 42c.@46c. BARLEY steady at 85c.@$1 10. RYE firm at 72c.@73c. WHISKEY dull at 88c. PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; Jobbing, $20. BACON quiet; 13½c.@14c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.@17c. LARD firmer; 10c. BACON unchanged. HEMP steady at $1 40@$3 for Undressed; $3 40@$3 60 for Dressed. CATTLE and HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Oct. 7.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT steady with a moderate demand; Regular White Michigan, $1 38; Amber Michigan, $1 15@$1 15½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 28; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 10@$1 12; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 18. CORN dull; No. 1 White, 69½c.@70c.; Rejected, 66c. OATS—No. 1, 42½c.; No. 2, 40c. CLOVER-SEED steady with a moderate demand at $5 50. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $20. LARD, 16½c. WHISKEY—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—BAGGING quiet at 23c. @ 30c. COTTON steady; Middling, 15½c. FLOUR and Grain unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD firm at 15c. Bulk MEATS scarce and firm; Shoulders, 12c.;